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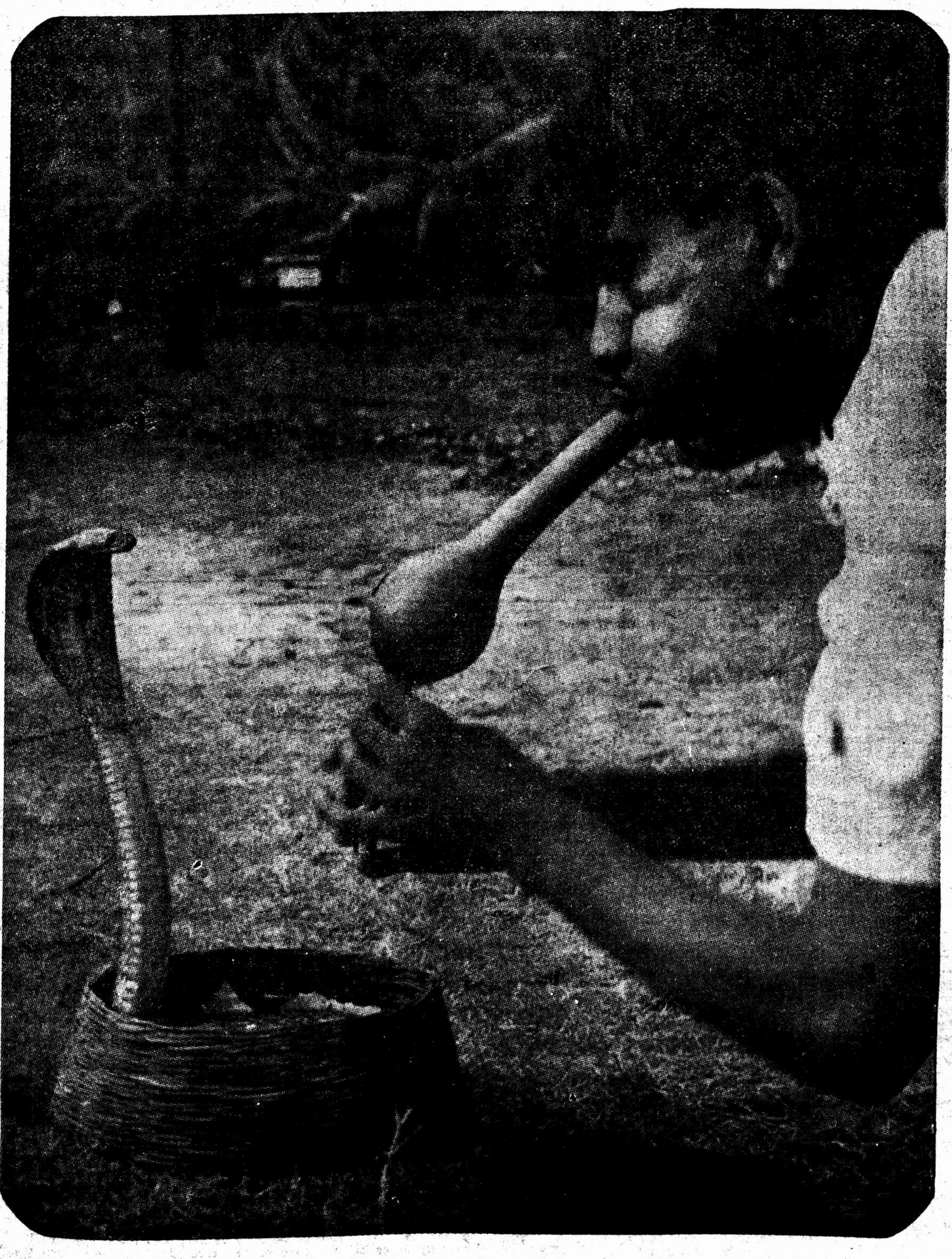
THE HOODED LISTENER



Music soothes the savage beast, but it not only soothes but charms and enchants the most poisonous reptile. Here the cobra lured by the dulcet tones, pouring from the "murli", temporarily forgets its "fang" instinct and listens attentively. A classical tune is named after the "Naga" and the snake charmer is an institution in the country.

India Inspired French Savant

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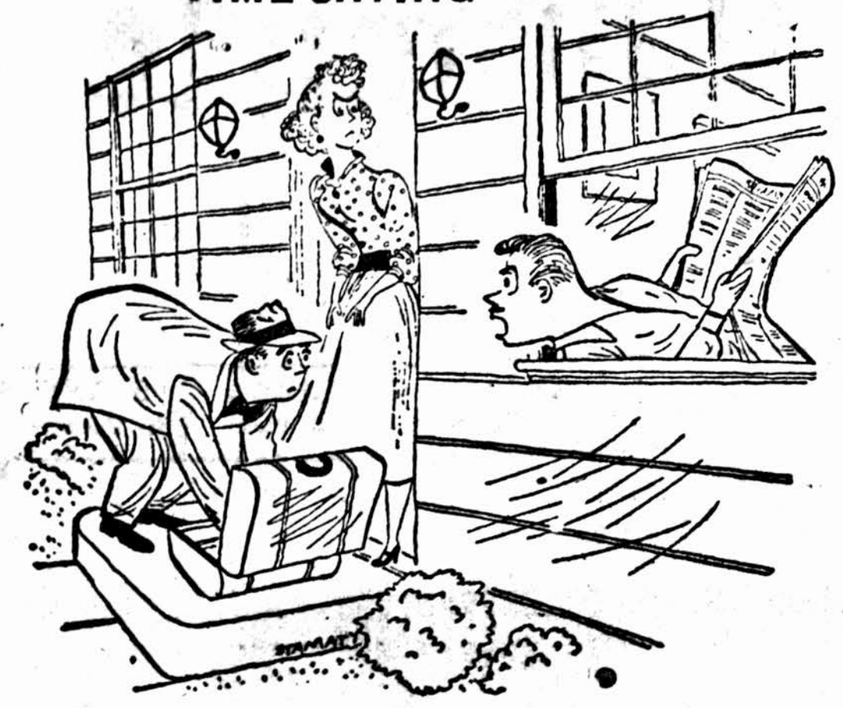
TIME-SAVING DEVICE



"I don't think so. She already has so many time-saving devices she doesn't know what to do with herself."
THE Christian Science Monitor

When The Duchess Of Windsor Got Cross With Party Hostess

NEW YORK, (INS).

WHEN two Savvy international society sophisticates like the Duchess of Windsor and Elsa Maxwell have a feud, it's like a well-mannered cat spat — the claws drawn in, but the "ft-t-t-t" sizzles 'round the world.

That's how things are going today with Her Highness and her hostess. They're not talking to anybody about it... especially each other!

Says Miss Maxwell, in the depths of secrecy: "I can't talk about it. No comment."

Says the Duchess, in the heights of diplomacy: Nothing.

According to friends who shall be nameless so that they can remain in the good graces (and guest lists) of Elsa and Wallis, the whole thing started recently at the "Duchess of Windsor Ball."

Ball Blow-Out

The ball, a blow-out which brought more than 1,200 socialites to the Waldorf-Astoria in the interests of the Hospitalized Veterans Music Service, was the first charity function over which the Duchess has presided. She was not only its honoured guest, but its chairman.

But—say friends on Elsa's side—it was really Elsa who took over active chairmanship and did all the work. And on that night, they say, she was not only slighted, but criticized for her efforts.

And—say friends of the Duchess—Elsa considered it "my ball', and neglected to mention the Duchess even in her big welcome speech to the throng.

Whispering Campaign

"That", whispers one socialite, "annoyed the Duke. And later, when a couple of the women guests thanked Elsa for the good time they'd had, rather than thanking the Duchess, the Duke got madder still."

It finally got to the point, the socialite confided, where the Duke "virtually blew his top." When the very social Mrs. Gilbert Miller said goodnight to the Duchess, familiarily calling her "Wallis", the Duke froze angrily.

"You", he allegedly said, "will call my wife the Duchess!"

Mrs. Miller has since left with her husband for Europe, and is unavailable for confirmation or denial of the incident.

Another version of the ball has it that the Duchess of Windsor, who was in Europe until late in the affair's planning stages, 'gave orders as to what she did not wish done at the affair. Most of all, she did not wish to be called upon to speak."

Yet, says the informant, when she was not given the "proper amount of attention" she was hurt.

The Duke and Duchess, who traditionally attended Elsa Maxwell's Sunday night Canasta parties at her Waldorf Towers Apartment, now spend the Sabbath night elsewhere.

While the Duke and Duchess keep close silence in their suite at the Waldorf Towers, within snapping distance of Miss Maxwell's Emporium, the latter promised that her book of memoirs to be entitled "I Married The World" (Miss Maxwell is a spinster) will come off the presses next Sept. 15.

"It's my autobiography", she said proudly. "It should make a few ears prick."

Asked who introduced him to his wife, an unhappy looking little man replied: "We just met. I don't blame anybody."

WEEK-END FUN

"I understand your sister told you I was a musician?"

"Well, she said you blow your own trumpet."

*

"I never worry about my husband paying attention to other women: he's crazy about me."

"But perhaps he has lucid intervals."

*

"Don't you think doctors ought to make their handwriting more decipherable?" said Bloggs.

"Not likely," Dobbs replied. "Why, I've got a prescription my doctor gave me three years ago. After the chemist made it up, I used it as a complimentary ticket for the pictures for a year, then as a railway season ticket for two years, and now my daughter plays it on the violin."

*

The family never thinks that their daughter married as well as she should, and the neighbourhood always marvels that she married as well as she did.

*

Eve may have been an unsatisfactory spouse in many ways, but she never cited to Adam the names of all the men she could have married if she'd just wanted to.

*

Quite True

A young actor had asked permission from his girl's parents to marry her. The father agreed immediately, but the mother expressed keen disapproval. The next evening the boy was discussing the matter with the girl.

"I'm afraid Mother is going to be a bit difficult," said the girl. "She thinks that because you're an actor, you're effeminate."

"Well," confessed the young man, "compared with her, I suppose I am."

"Dad," said the small boy, "what is a diplomat?"

"A diplomat," replied the shrewd parent, "is a husband who can convince his wife she wants an umbrella when she thinks she wants a fur coat!"

*

Tommy had been away from school for some days and returned with his throat bound in flannel. He presented a note: "Please do not let Tommy learn any more French. His throat is so sore that he can hardly speak English."

*

The late Keats Speed, editor of the old New York 'Sun,' matched his devotion to his paper only with his affection for his wife. He once settled a tiff with his spouse through an ingenious letter. At the time of the difference, they had been married many years. In the middle of the day, Mrs. Speed received a special delivery note: "My beloved bride, please let's put off quarrelling until our honeymoon is over. Your devoted husband, Keats."

*

Easy Catch

Western girls are influenced by the long distances between their homes and neighbouring ranches. The distance brings a man's intentions right out into the open. You don't even have to be able to talk. They know that if you've ridden 60 miles, you have'nt come to borrow a cup of sugar. This tends to eliminate most of the preliminaries of courtship. They're so glad to see you that they start shouting "yes" when you ride into sight. It's nothing for a cowboy to gallop into a corral and be married before his feet touch the ground.
—BOB HOPE.

Two famous psychologists met at breakfast.

"Good morning," said one. "You're very well. How am I?"

*

Client: "Do you think you can make a good portrait of my wife?"

Artist: "My dear sir, I can make it so life-like that you'll jump every time you see it."

*

A newly married young man, encountering a very polite friend whom he had not seen for several years, proudly produced a picture of his bride. The friend looked at it for a long time and the husband began to wonder how he would phrase his compliment. At last he returned the photograph.

"Well, after all," he said, "what's the difference? The main thing is that you are happy."

*

The display in the window of a large California department store was apparently only partly finished as I walked by one morning. Four mannequins were to be seen completely unclothed in various graceful poses. The title in bright red letters of this startling display announced boldly: "Proper Attire for Your Honeymoon."
—DAVID ADAMS.

NEW HAIR-DO Craze Is BOB-CAT-BOB

HOLLYWOOD (INS).

RED-HEADED Jeanne Crain bragged recently her "bob-cat-bob" is the most exciting hair-do since the poodle cut—"and a lot sexier."

"Men want to run their hands through it," she laughed. "I think it's the first hair-do to come along that men completely approve of, because there's nothing to muss up."

Jeanne observed that waist-length tresses may have endeared grandma to grandpa, but today that kind of hair styling would send a male screaming in the opposite direction.

The bob Jeanne likes so much looks like porcupine quills, but it has caught on and many Hollywood femmes are copying the stubby creation.

All Talk About It

"Every letter I get from women who are copying the bob cat bob," Jeanne giggled, says their husbands and boyfriends are getting all stirred up about their hair-do.

"Talk about perfumes! The bob cat is twice as potent!"

The star, who is trying to figure out why her thatched-roof is turning out to be the catchiest invention since dandruff remover, added:

"Men in general and husbands in particular have been deeply wounded by women's continual, 'please, you're mussing my hair' routine.

"There's something forbidding about a woman whose hair has been intricately curled. Touching such a masterpiece would be about as thrilling as caressing one of the gargoyles on Notre Dame."

Jeanne comes by the porcupine effect by having her hair-dresser chop indiscriminately with a razor.

"When I first had it done," she admitted, "I was scared I had ruined myself for good.

Like Wild Cat Fur

"My hair looked like wild cat fur. But then people started stopping me on the street and asking about my new hair-do. Within a week my hair stylist had appointments to give the bob-cat to 100 women."

Jeanne turned around so we could get the total effect and whispered:

"It's real perky, don't you think?"

PASSING PAGEANT

By K A M

THE U.S. lost prestige in Korea. The sheep went in with all their wool, and came out clipped. —Malenkov's speech before the Supreme Soviet.

And surely Russia stood by — quite disinterestedly of course!— for wool-gathering?

* * *

Forecast of Soviet production figures for 1953: Steel, 38 million tons; coal 320 million tons; electricity 133 billion kilowatt hours. —Ibid.

Ha! That now explains why India, though thousands of miles distant from Russia, experienced unprecedented heat last few months, and is still experiencing despite heavy rains.

* * *

Microbes have muscles very much like ours.—Brian Rutherford in his Science Notes.

But they don't make a display of them and shout about them, like the worthy wrestlers, who shouted and fretted and fumed at Vallabhbhai Stadium for months together. They k.o. their victims, so swiftly, so silently.

* * *

The Way to Drink Intelligently. —Health notes by Gayelord Hauser.

The average boozer, these days of Prohibition, wants to know how best to drink inaudibly and — invisibly, thus making himself gay and lord of his own household.

* * *

Brothers Koiralla to reunite — Press headline.

Blood is after all thicker than water. No more quarrela-la! United Kerala move is postponed but ekkaya Koiralla is in the offing. May they ever remain united till death do—

* * *

Newsboys can shout now. A news agent of 'Tarun Bharat' was acquitted as the prosecution admitted it was not possible to sell newspapers without shouting.—Press matter.

Congrat. to the Belgaum Div. Magistrate in acquitting the accused. What's the use of the editor gathering the thunder in the paper if the vendor is not allowed to thunder and sell it. What's the use of baking cakes in the oven if they are not allowed to sell in the open?

* * *

Chiang is working and waiting for the day of return (to Chinese mainland).

The return of the prodigal? God save China!

* * *

Kika Bhula of Amri (Navsari Taluqa) told the trying Magistrate that he preferred peace in prison to daily quarrels with his father at home.

Hundreds of years ago this s.o.s. was uttered in Persia by a tortured man, who bemoaned: 'It is better to be in Kazi's jail than to see the home quarrel-ridden, etc. ("ba zindane kazi girafter beh"....)

* * *

In the Persian case it was not the father but the life's partner named. However will this patched up peace (by courting jail through inebriation) bring permanent peace at home? If the father is a disciple of Syngman Rhee Kika will be sorely tried to secure permanent peace.

* * *

How countesses become cooks. —a Press heading.

Never heard of any Countess becoming a cook. Will some one join my poor household on the same terms as my cheeky cook's? I should be glad to oblige.

* * *

Beria to face trial soon: Stripped of all awards.—Press headline.

—A grim precursor of a —er— decent burial?

* * *

Ghost said 'hullo' to climbers (of Austro-German Expedition)— Press headline.

Thank God the effort did not end in a ghost victory. The 'ghost' really proved to be a host in himself, to the tired climbers.

* * *

New World record in hop, step, and jump.' Soviet athlete's feat in Moscow meet.—A sports item.

Records are cheap these days. We should like to know how Russia's new P.M. will hop, step and jump, when the Big Three (or even Big Four) meet—if at all—somewhere in this weary world.

* * *

Members of the American Congress and Senate get free haircuts outside the Chamber.—Press matter.

Probably, to encourage them to lose their face (in the House) as often as they can, sure of a good make-up free of cost.

* * *

"Salesman wanted." — a Press headline.

The eyes of the jobless twinkled. One more case for 'apply, apply and no reply' they thought. Soon they found it was an s.o.s. from the Police Department in search of a wanted salesman, with the advice 'use extension 223' andc. We also urge the public to extend their help.

* * *

Are Americans ineffective.—So enquiries a scribe.

Certainly not. With the Almighty Dollars's backing they are all too effective throughout the world.

* * *

Wild life Park will soon be ready in Delhi — Press headline.

Ah! We thought Delhi was already boasting of one at Parliament-street.

* * *

America is looked upon as a monolith of Big Business and a Leviathan of mechanised power.—Press report.

But the opinions of Mao Tse-Tung and Dr. Syngman Rhee (now reinforced by Malenkov) are quite different!

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Difference In Chronological Age Is Not Sufficient To Preclude Marrying A Man One Loves. But

DON'T SELL SHORT IN MARRIAGE MARKET

EVERY unmarried woman beyond the age of thirty-five, I am sure, has had to face the growing realization that the desirable men of her own age are, almost without exception, married. She has the unenviable choice of being a party to an extra-marital, back-secret affair, in which she loses everything, including, eventually, even the man, or of spending dull evenings alone or with other women in the same unhappy situation, writes Jane Parker Kirkpatrick in "Your Life."

It is a dilemma confronting thousands of attractive, intelligent women who, for one reason or another, have never married. Following a war, it is inevitable that there is an increasing number of women whose chances of marrying are dwindling with each passing year.

There are just these two choices, I say, if the woman confines her male friendships to those of her own age or older. Most of us have assumed since childhood that a husband should be two or three years older than his wife. Girls who are just beginning to date find a month or two of difference in age (the "wrong" way!) an insurmountable obstacle to romance. Yet we all know some men who are old at thirty and others who are young at fifty.

For instance, I'm thinking of a twenty-six-year-old bookkeeper who worked for the newspaper I was writing for. On his desk, every little thing was always in its exact spot, and he was definitely jittery if the janitor moved his paperclips a quarter of an inch. After work he'd pick up his umbrella and scuttle home to have dinner with his mother. Sister, he was old!

QUESTION OF AGE

And I remember with admiration the publisher of the same paper, a vibrant sixty years young, learning to pilot a plane, taking samba lessons, shaming us all with his energy and tirelessness on the job, his clear, forceful thinking and enthusiasm for life.

Why, then, do we make chronological age an important criterion in choosing a mate?

Six years ago, against everyone's advice, I married a man ten years my junior. That "everyone" included my future mother-in-law, who pleaded with her son not to marry me, though she had no objections to me as a person. "Son, it'll never work out," she wrote. "It may not seem important now, but it will become increasingly disastrous each year."

We talked long and seriously about the step we were taking. There were several questions that we had to consider honestly and unemotionally:

First (and most important to me), was I, at thirty-seven, too old to have babies? I wouldn't even *think* of depriving a young man of twenty-seven of the joys of his own children, particularly when that man draws youngsters to him like bear cubs to honey.

A complete physical examination assured me that there was no apparent reason why I couldn't.

Second, was I willing to make a financial sacrifice for a few years? After eighteen years of working, I had achieved some success which I would have to give up if I married a man who had to resume his education, interrupted by many years of service in the air force, before he could establish himself in a career. I decided that material things were not particularly important to me, and were nothing compared to companionship and love.

Third, was this prospective husband a man with typical young men's interests, or was his viewpoint more mature? I studied him carefully and decided that his essential characteristics were ageless. His interests were those which I could share continuously—now, and in the future: spectator sports, music, reading, travel.

In this respect my worst worry was that he might not want to go dancing as often as I would!

Fourth, would I be sensitive about the disparity in our ages? I knew that if I were, this could loom like a mountain between us and happiness. This took a little serious soul-searching, and I came up with the conclusion that it really was a very funny situation to be marrying a man who was in the fifth grade when I graduated from college.

I was pretty sure that as long as we could laugh freely about it, it wouldn't be a serious detriment to our happiness.

Fifth, could we have mutual friends among other couples? Would I feel at home with younger people? Would he feel out of place with friends of my age? We decided that only trying it would give us the answer to this one, but the fact that each of us had friends of all ages kept us from being too worried about it.

FEMININE VANITY

Sixth, I couldn't help wondering if we would make an incongruous couple. My feminine vanity, I suppose. I probably am the only female in captivity who is *glad* to have her man gradually losing his hair. He looks a bit older than his years. I don't think one would realize the difference in ages by looking at us. At least no one has mistaken me for his mother—yet!

Now, six years later, our situation is this: We are over the hump financially—my husband is well established now, and I can begin to think about pretty clothes again. When I was forty. I had my first son with the greatest of ease, and twenty-two months later I had a second little boy. Our two healthy, fine sons draw us closer still and every year is happier.

To my great happiness, my husband's mother recently told me that she had never been more wrong in her life than when she wrote that letter.

"I don't know of any couple that has any closer feeling toward each other than you two. This is one time I'm *happy* to be wrong," she added.

AGE BRACKET

We have found that making friends with other couples has been no problem at all. Most of our friends fall in the age bracket just between us, older than my husband, younger than I. And we have never kept our ages a secret. Friends usually express some surprise when they first learn of the considerable difference in our ages, and then it's forgotten, apparently.

Recently, at a bridge luncheon with women I knew only slightly, one of the women was saying rather apologetically, "My husband has always rather held it against me that I graduated two years before he did!"

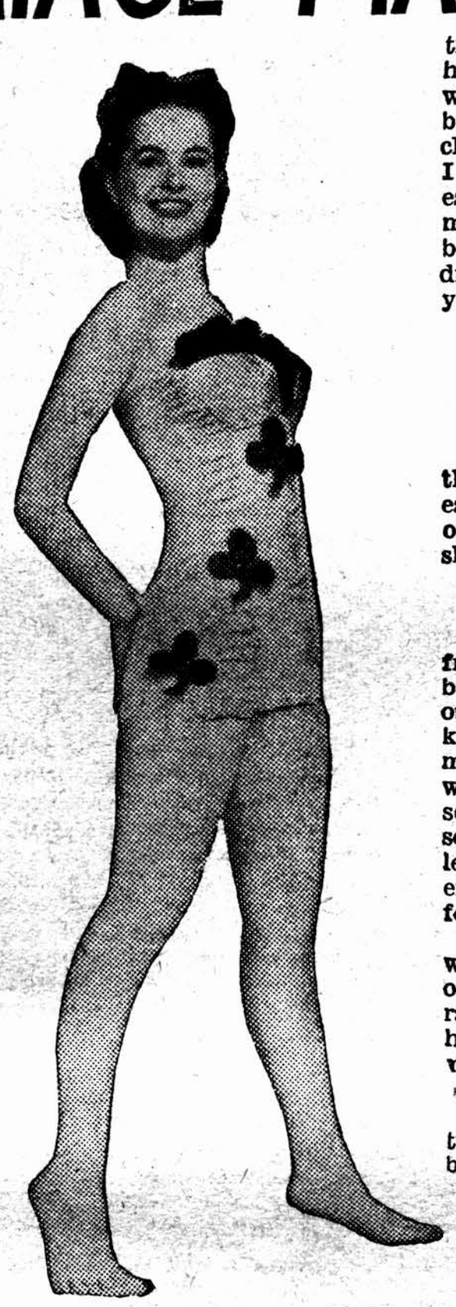
I couldn't resist it. I said, "Just two? I graduated eighteen years before my husband!"

At first there was dead silence, then everyone laughed at once, especially when I added, untruthfully, "I used to be his babysitter."

Someone may say, slyly, "This is all from the woman's viewpoint. Wonder how her husband feels about the whole thing?" I have pressed him to tell me the considerations that he may have thought of, or the adjustments he has had to make because of our ages. His reply was laconic: "I've never felt any difference, or had a moment's concern about it in any way. I simply haven't given it a thought."

Of course not all men, or women either, could find the happiness in this situation that we have, for it is a question of the individual characteristics of the two people involved.

But—don't sell the younger man short in th marriage market, girls. Certainly a difference in chronological age is not sufficient to preclude marrying a man one loves.



MARY MURPHY, Paramount star shows her beautiful figure in a fitting swim suit.

Identity Of Interests And Common Outlook Count More Than Age

The Remedy

The young couple, recently married, were in front of the cheery glow from the fireplace, and just sat and sat and sat. Finally, he turned to her and murmured: "Honey, you are going to say something beautiful and soulful. I can see it in your lovely eyes!"

"Yes, I am thinking of asking you something," she responded.

"Yes, yes! Anything! What is it, honey?"

"Won't you begin wearing a rubber band around your head at night, so as to train your big ears not to stick out?"

*

Placard on the rear of a gaily bedecked honeymoon car: "Till Draft Us Do Part."

BECAUSE OF YOU

Jeff Chandler and Loretta Young co-star in a romantic mix-up in Universal-International's "Because of You".

Cyclic Theory In Perfume Choice Now In Vogue

By Phyllis Battelle

NEW YORK (INS).

WHEN it comes to picking a proper perfume for herself, the average woman is just a crazy, mixed-up kid.

She draws up to a perfume counter and simply smells it out.

She may think she likes it. But does she really? And is it right for her?

"No," says a woman named Muriel Hasbrouck, "probably not."

Mrs. Hasbrouck is a long-time researcher in the field of astronomy, electromagnetism, sun spots and the like, and she has come up with a new theory by which she insists 94.2 percent of the women in America can find the right perfume for themselves with no trouble at all.

They must simply select according to their birth date.

"Please," she says, 'make it clear that this has nothing to do with astrology. Astrology as a science, in my opinion, is a lot of bunk, but it does seem to have one solid element to it.

Way, way back in astrological records we find that things definitely change in 10-day cycles, and these 10-day cycles establish frequency patterns.

Mayan Records

When Mrs. Hasbrouch gets going on her theory, she refers back to the Arabian astronomy system, early Egyptian and Mayan records and that vague quality called electromagnetism, they add up to this:

According to her findings, the subtle, emotional responses of women, measured by the above factors, divide themselves into 10-day cycles. And the 10-day cycles are clumped together and picked apart until they form seven basic personality groups.

These seven basic groups are divided according to birthdays.

"So," says Mrs. Hasbrouch as if it's all very clear, "it is simple. Your birthday is the key to your inner personality. And since nothing expresses your inner personality to the casual outsider more than perfume—you should select your perfume according to your birth date."

In honour of this theory, Mrs. H. is about to come out with a line of seven perfumes which she insists are scientifically compounded to please the great majority of women, scent-unsmelled.

Beauty Formula

She has tried her selection on more than 1,000 beauty editors, cosmetics experts and perfume civilians, and discovered that in 94.2 percent of all cases, the perfume indicated by her formula was the most pleasing to the woman whose birth date fell into its category.

Mrs. Hasbrouck, who has researched for more than 20 years on mysticism, symbolism and electromagnetics, once wrote a book called "Pursuit of Destiny", which was a delving into the field of personal psychology as it's related to 10-day birthday cycles.

The book didn't "go over," as the publishers put it, "because it was too technical to be well understood."

She's afraid now that her system for scent-selection may get the same reaction and it burst her researchers' pride. "I hope," she says, "that people will try my method even if they don't understand it."

Okay, Mrs. Hasbrouck. Soon as I use up the Channel No. 5 I carelessly smelled out for Christmas!

MADE THE GRADE

The father went to school to see how his son was making out. The principal, thoughtful for a moment, said:

"Mr. Geoffry, your son will probably go down in history—"

"Oh, fine!" said the father enthusiastically.

The principal raised an eyebrow and continued, "—but then, of course, he may do better in some of the other subjects."

A PENNY FROM HEAVEN

By MAX WINKLER

THESE are the third and fourth of eight chapters which tell the story of a penniless immigrant who became head of one of the large music-publishing firms of the world.

In the first two chapters Mr. Winkler told of his home in Rumania, which he left at the age of 18 to go to America, of the long journey across the Atlantic Ocean, and of his first fruitless attempts to get a job in New York City, where he lived with an aunt.

AND then, one morning, I heard music. An odd assortment of men playing several instruments had assembled in the backyard. I rushed to my room, took my fiddle out of its case, joined the men and began to play. Soon a few pennies began flying down.

When the group started to move on, the man with the bull fiddle turned on me. "If you ever try to mix yourself up in my business again," he said, "I'll kill you."

I walked back to the house, dead-tired and unhappy beyond description. But there was something less sticking in the brim of my hat. Mechanically, I pulled it out. It was a penny.

Suddenly I smiled confidently. I new that I was still going to conquer New York city, that somewhere there was a place for me! Pennies were raining down on me out of the open sky. I had no reason to worry. I sat down in the sunshine on the stoop.

"So you play the fiddle," a neighbour remarked. "Here is something for you, Maestro." He pointed to an ad in the German-language newspaper 'Staats-Zeitung.' A music-publishing house was looking for a boy. Apply in writing.

I walked to a nearby candy store and took out my penny. "You will bring me luck," I heard myself say. The woman behind the counter looked at me queerly. I handed her the penny and said "Give me a stamp—I have to write a letter."

"You cannot write a letter for a penny," she said. Then she must have seen my sagging, disappointed face. "Here—I give you a postcard for your penny."

I took it to the little marble table. I thought for a long time. Then I put down the best words I knew, beginning with a solemn "Sir" and ending with a "Respectfully yours" and in between trying to explain that I was a musician and would take any, underlining any, job. I addressed it carefully. Then I walked to the corner and slid the postcard in the mail-box.

No waiting in line this time. A shiny office somewhere, a music publisher saying: "Just the man we need. Miss Crawford, take a letter to Max Winkler—'Dear Sir: We shall be delighted to..'"

Three days passed. Three futile days of waiting for the mailman. I dared not leave the house in a paralyzing fear that a message might arrive while I was out. Dave was irritated by my loafing, and though Aunt Minie did not say anything it wasn't hard to know what she thought. Filled with childish confidence in that postcard, I didn't move.

I read for hours in my dictionary and in a booklet entitled 'How to Become an American Citizen." It would be five more years before I would be eligible, I read; but I was already convinced that a five-year probation period wasn't too long to wait for the final admittance to the land of freedom.

And then after days of waiting one morning the mailman stopped. "Does a Max Winkler live here?" he asked.

In my heart flags were flying and the whole street echoed with drums of victory.

The Carl Fischer Music House was only two and a half blocks from where I lived. I had stopped there many times to look at any shiny instruments in the windows. But this time I had to stop and wait till my heart stopped pounding before I walked through the door.

I handed one of the clerks my letter. He took it and disappeared. Twenty minutes later—I could see the hands of the big clock moving—a short stocky man with a well-groomed beard walked briskly toward me. "Are you Max Winkler?" he asked. His voice sounded angry and impatient.

"Jawhol," I said trembling.

"I am glad you came", he said in flawless, very Prussian German. "I just wanted to see the fellow who had the audacity to apply for a position on a postcard." Then he turned and briskly walked away.

I felt an explosion in my head. "Just a minute!" I shouted—and I saw the clerks turn behind their counters, the boys stop in their busy errands, customers get up from their stools. But I also saw the bearded gentleman stop as if frozen in his tracks. He turned around—and I have never before or after seen a more flabbergasted face.

"I just wanted to tell you why I applied for this job on a postcard," I said, talking with the intensity of desperation. "It's really very simple, mister. I had only one penny—and letter needs two".

For Boy's Wages

He looked at me again—and when he spoke his voice wasn't sub-zero any more—just a little above zero. "We advertised for a boy, not a man."

"A man can do the work of a boy," I said, determined to hold onto this one chance till they threw me out bodily. "I want to work here. I want to work in a music house. Give me a chance, mister."

"Are you willing to work for the salary of a boy?" he asked.

"I'll work for any salary."

"Come in Monday. I'll give you a job."

"I can't wait till Monday."

For a moment I thought he would flare up again but instead he called a Mr. Haffmann. 'This is your new boy," the man with the beard said.

"He can start right away. We'll pay him six dollars a week."

At Work

I followed Mr. Hoffmann down squeeky wooden stairs and through a labyrinth of shelves that seemed to fill every square inch of the basement. Presently we entered a room where I saw four or five men sorting out music sheets on large wooden tables. Hoffmann told a man named Goetz to put me to work.

Back in another corner of the labyrinth Goetz pointed to a stack of music. It contained identical copies of a popular song, and he told me to count them. "Put down every copy", he said. "Don't make a mistake." And he left. I took the first stack of songs, broke open the wrapper and began to work feverishly.

I didn't know how much time had passed when Hoffmann suddenly appeared. "What is the matter with you, Dummkopf—can't you count a few thousand copies of a lousy song in an afternoon?"

Then he stopped. I saw his face go dark. And then he broke out in a cascade of roaring, hysterical laughter, "Look here!" I heard him say to Goetz.

I didn't now what was so funny.

I had sat in this hole, for hours and hours, without air and drink and food—and I had almost 40 sheets of paper before me, every covered with fine powdered dust that tortured my lungs but by four o'clock I had finished the job. What made me do it? I don't one of them neatly covered in my most careful handwriting:

1. Your Lovely Eyes Smile at Me
2. Your Lovely Eyes Smile At Me
3. Your Lovely Eyes Smile At Me

By the time Hoffmann so rudely inerrupted me, I had just put down, at the bottom of page 40:

2763. Your Lovely Eyes Smile At Me.

This was my first day in the music business.

Basement Brigade

A week later, however, I had become a full-fledged member of the basement brigade. I had survived a succession of days filled to the brim with ridicule and abuse. Hoffmann and Goetz made me work until, at night, I could scarcely drag myself up the cellar stairs. I moved heavy tables, I swept endless floors, I counted thousands of copies of music and put them back on the racks.

On Wednesday the complete stock of a big Philadelphia music publisher who was going out of business arrived, and Hoffmann had me unload and carry it all—in packages weighing 150 pounds or more each—to a store room on the fifth floor. The packages undoubtedly stored for years were know. So far my job had only brought me humiliation and unbearable toil. But I had made up my mind to stick it through—as long as anyone could stick it through.

And at last the insults and attacks slowly stopped and the nick-name "Jumbo," which somebody had given me—my dictionary said it meant "anything of unusual size"—sounded almost friendly, and I had six dollars in my pocket. I had victoriously survived the most difficult week of my life.

Meets Hulda

I HAD the American address of Hulda, who had been my childhood sweetheart in Rumania, and who had gone to America several years before, framed with red pencil in my little black book. For a long time I hadn't the heart to look her up. But one Sunday afternoon I did as much brushing and fixing as my shabby garments could take and set out with a song in my heart. Would Hulda expect me? How would she look after all these years. The door was opened by a tall, fattish girl with fuzzy red hair. "Look who is here!" she screamed. "I thought you were dead." It was Hulda.

The room was filled with people a party was in progress. Hulda soon left my side and nobody paid the slightest attention to me. Sorry I had come, I made my way to the kitchen and sat there alone, my face in both hands, gazing at the floor.

Then I heard a step. I saw two friendly eyes, set in a round and smiling face. "So you are an old friend of Hulda's," the girl said. "Yes," I said, though I felt like denying it violently, like explaining that it was all a terrible mistake. "I'm Clara," she said. "I live in the apartment downstairs."

We both smiled. I forgot the party and Hulda. I told her where I came from and about the ss 'Gerty' and Dave, my twin.

"Have you got the buttons from your vest?" she asked me suddenly.

"Sure, I have them.'" I felt wonderful. "Here they are."

She borrowed a needle and thread and began sewing. I just sat there, feeling Clara's hand close to my heart and wondering why I hadn't torn off a couple more buttons before I had come here.

It turned out that Clara passed Fischer's every morning on her way to work. She promised to say hello to me there.

On the street I began to whistle. I had a job. I had a girl. I had a bank account. I had nothing in the world to worry about.

Father Arrives

One evening in January, 1908, when I returned home, I heard excited voices. I found Aunt Minnie flushed and agitated, and Dave walking around the kitchen, talking and gesticulating wildly. He handed me a piece of paper. I read it, then groped for a chair. The cable was short and to the point: COMING TO AMERICA, BERNARD WINKLER

It seemed incredible. In his letters Father had never even hinted at so momentous a decision. A few days later, however, the Immigration Officer notified us that he had arrived at Ellis Island.

Father hadn't changed. His mustache seemed even more belligerent and bristling with energy. He was still swinging the heavy walking stick that had once terrorized 5,000 lumberjacks, but his long dark overcoat and brand-new derby had nothing of the rustic roughness of the Carpathian Mountains. He was a new man, an Amerikaner already, an imposing figure of elegance and poise.

Within an hour after our return, the apartment was swarming with people, relatives and friends I never knew existed, came to welcome Father. Where had they been when I had arrived?

Obviously Father had done a lot of reading about conditions in the United States: he delivered an impressive oration on how best to conduct a successful life here. Soon his audience, people who had been here many years if not all their lives, were convinced that everything they had done so far was completely wrong.

Iron Discipline

Later, after the guests had filed out, bowing in respect, we sat around the table. "How much money do we have?" Father asked.

Dave and I got up and brought our bankbooks. Father looked at them—mine showed savings of nearly dol. 200—and put them, without comment, in his pocket.

"We all must work and save together", he announced. "And now let's go to bed."

Within a few days life had changed. On payday each week Papa received our pay envelopes. He gave each of us one dollar pocket money.

While this was upsetting after a year of independence we had to admit that Father's iron discipline and undisputed authority welded us into a splendid working team.

He rented an apartment in the same building with Aunt Minnie's, He bought furniture—the most dilapidated odds and ends that could be found in second-hand stores. When Jack defiantly wrote that he preferred to remain in Port Jervis, Father went to that city and returned with dol. 214 in cash, our hapless brother's complete savings, and a pledge from Jack that he would send eight dollars every week out of his salary.

A week after he arrived the old man had taken over complete control of the six hands and three brains of his three sons.

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THE IRON MAN OF THE FAMILY

Bernard Winkler, father of the author, with three of his grandchildren. This picture was taken in the 1920s.

How the influence of Asia, in wake of his study of the Pacifism and Internationalism of Tolstoy, turned Romain Rolland into a martyr in the cause of

LIBERTY OF HUMAN SPIRIT

BY SARBESWAR DAS

ABOUT ten years ago, Romain Rolland left this world.

Mystery surrounded his last days.

Did he spend them in a German concentration camp, or was it his lonely villa in Switzerland that saw his death? His countrymen engaged in a life and death struggle did not care to take note of it. Perhaps they had not excused Rolland, the pacifist internationalist, who had bitterly chastised them during the early days of the First World War.

Europe in turmoil. Europe, to quote Rolland's own words, engaged in a "sacrilegious conflict which offers us the spectable of Europe gone mad mounting the pyre and rending its own flesh, like Hercules," forgot to pay homage to the great savant and litterateur. America, the leader of the materialistic world, seemed to have little to say on the passing away of this great mystic.

It was in India, thousands of miles away from his homeland, that his death cast a gloom over the hearts of thousands of men and women—that his memory was recalled with love and adoration.

His great friends, Tagore and Andrews had left the world before him. But Tagore's institution, Shanti-Niketan mourned his death. Gandhi and Aurobindo, Nehru and Sarojini, Radhakrishnan and Kalidas Nag — the spiritual and the cultural leaders of India—mourned for him. India could not forget Rolland who had been the messenger of Indian philosophy in the West, who, in one of his inspired moments, had said, "As for myself India from now on is not a foreign land, she is the greatest of all countries the ancient country from which once I came. I find her again deep inside me".

Thus Rolland passed away in to the oblivion of Death. Before him had gone Nietzche and Tostoy. He was perhaps the last of the great "liberators of mind" of Europe.

France perhaps would take a century more to realise the true greatness of her greatest son of the century ending with the Second World War.

Europe may recover late from her convulsion to recognise what she has lost in Rolland. But we in India can never forget him. His memory stands besides the revered memory our great poet Tagore. In the morning of our freedom, we cannot forget one of the foremost supporters of our cause in the darkest nights of slavery.

Rolland is known to most as a Nobel Laureate, as the writer of the great fiction "Jean Christophe", which perhaps is the greatest fiction in the Continental language after Tolstoy's "War and Peace."

But Rolland was more than a literary figure. He was a musician, a painter. He was an artist in more than one respects. But he was, above all, a man.

Baudouin admirably sums up the personality of Rolland when he says, "Romain Rolland is something different from something more than the artist in words, who wrote "Jean Christophe", and the conscience that produced 'Au dessus de la melee'. He is a man, a synthesis, and therein lies the secret of his strength." In the dedication of his book "Ramakrishna, the Man-God and the Universal Gospel of Vivekananda," Rolland speaks of his life as "this pilgrimage of the soul." He had tried to present such a journey of the soul in his "Jean Christophe." In fact, his writings but reflect the various stages — he reached in the "pilgrimage of his soul." They are the living records of a dynamic mind ever striving to realise the truth within itself, and without.

Youth's Quest

Born in 1866 four years after the tragic surrender of France to the might of the great Prussian Bismarck, Rolland grew up in a period when France's prestige was at its lowest ebb. The sensitive youth felt deeply the anguish and humiliation of the situation along with the rest of his nation, and his free spirit felt restless and rebellious. His mind sought an escape and found it in internationalism that was very much in the air at the moment in Paris. Never since then till his death did he leave the camp of internationalism, though Europe saw after 1870 two greatest upsurges of nationalistic conflicts. In Paris he pursued the most international of all the arts, music and painting.

If 1870 was a year of disaster for France, it was for Rolland the starting point of the regeneration of the artistic spirit of the nation." Wagner was the ideal for him in the youth. He seemed to symbolise in him the spirit of regeneration not only in drama and music, but also in poetry and the plastic arts. The youth of the time were mad over Wagner. As Rolland himself says," In the "Meister Singer" "Tristan", "Siegfried", we drank the joy, love and strength that we needed."

Tolstoy's Role

Soon after Rolland secured a Doctorate on a musical subject, became a Professor of the History of Music, and wrote the lives of Beethoven and Handel. The influence of the greatest pacifist of the century, Tolstoy, was steadily spreading in the capitals of Europe, and Rolland recognised in him a Master.

In fact, Tolstoy, Wagner, and Shakespeare had been Rolland's greatest favourites all through his childhood and adolescence.

It was during this period that he wrote, "I have loved Tolstoy profoundly; I have never ceased to love him. For two or three years past, I have been living enveloped in the atmosphere of his thought; I was certainly more familiar with his creations, with "War and Peace", "Anna Karenina", and "The Death of Ivan Ilyitch" than with any of the French masterpieces. The goodness, the intelligence, the absolute truth of this great man make him for me the surest guide in the moral anarchy of our time."

It is difficult to reconcile this statement with his deep admiration for Wagner and Beethoven. For had not Tolstoy condemned Wagner because he (Wagner) had held the theory that it was unnecessary for an artist to be intelligible to the vulgar crowds. Had not Tolstoy condemned Beethoven's famous "Ninth Symphony" which, he thought, had confused the two distinct brances of drama and music?

It has to be admitted that the relation between the later Rolland and Tolstoy was nothing more than a sympathy of souls—of two free spirits who revolted against the narrow materialistic and nationalistic spirit of the time, and carried the banner of love undaunted in an age of blood and violence.

The early Rolland with his deep love for Wagner and Beethoven was anguished by the ruthless criticism of them by his Master and wrote a letter to him. Tolstoy replied stating principles which he later developed in "What is Art?" In the early eighties Rolland accepted them without reserve. He too was fired by the ambition of creating a new literature for the people. The influence of Malwida Von Meysenbug, the great revolutionary was there too.

People's Theatre

And so he, like Tolstoy set out to propagate his views. In "Le Theatre du People", he condemned the existing theatre as affected, aristocratic, anti-democratic, as some thing that failed to give living expression to the tale of the life of the masses, that failed to touch and move their hearts.

He analysed dramatic literature from the time of the great Greek tragedian, Sophocles to the modern times and found it ever unsuitable for the people, ever confined to the bourgeoise life and bourgeoise ideals.

Even Shakespeare and Schiller, he considered unfit for the common people.

The existing theatre houses, too, with their class divisions he disapproved. The youthful humanist declared boldly, "The People's Theatre is not a fashionable toy; it is no game for the dilletanti. It is the impervious expression of a new society, its voice, and thought; it is, as a result of circumstances, the war machine against an aging and fossilized society....".

In these ideas he almost anticipated Maxim Gorky's ideal of literature. The humanist and the materialist in their love for the common people came to the same conclusion with regard to the ideal of literature.

Finally Rolland declared, "We must found a theatre by and for the people, a new art for a new world."

The state came to aid. The People's Theatre came into existence. Rolland, the Professor of Sorbonne, wrote his thesis on "The Origin of Modern Lyric Theatre"—Rolland, the artist, set out to write dramas for the stage. He wrote that he named as "Tragedies de la Foi", or "Tragedies of Faith".

But even here as a dramatist, he was no mere artist with a humanistic ideal; but a seer and a savant who made his dramas the vehicle of his thought, his vision of life.

He declared that his dramas aimed at "the exaltation of sacrifice, but a sacrifice which is courageous, militant; a double reaction against cowardice of thought and cowardice of action; against scepticism and against the relinquishment of the great destiny of the nation."

Lyric Artist

But the aesthete's conscience in him revolted against the conception of pure problem plays or thesis plays. His "St. Louis" is no mere thesis play, but a beautiful poem. Events and incidents of the French Revolution formed the subject matter of a trilogy, the most famous of which was "The Date of July, 14".

But Rolland's genius was not that of a dramatist. He was a lyric artist who produced literary gems, but poor dramas, ineffective on the stage.

By 1911 his mind had broadened enough to recognise the shortcomings of the artistic ideal of the idol of his youth, Tolstoy, for in that year he published a life of Tolstoy which was remarkable for its frank criticism of the views of Tolstoy. But as has been said earlier, the spiritual affinity remained all through life.

Writing of dramas for the People's Theatre belonged only to a transitional phase in the life of Romain Rolland who moved on soon to "pastures new". His was a vigorous and restless soul, which was, before the writing of "Jean Christophe", the battle ground of conflicting ideologies. In the chaos of the world around, his sensitive soul had, at first, been filled with doubts as to the utility of art and the true end of life.

In search of truth he studied the writings of Empedocles and Spinoza, studied the works of Michael Angelo, Beethoven and Tolstoy. He cast his searching vision on the dark recesses of his society, on the hidden recesses of the hearts of the men and women of his age, saw in them the disquietitude and restlessness which he as a sensitive artist was feeling still more deeply. His works of the time reveal admirably the chaotic uneasiness of a generation of seekers.

'Dancing Star'

Baudouin rightly quotes Zarathustra in this connection—"He who has a chaos within him, may give birth to a dancing star". Rolland's soul, aching under the pressure of the spiritual convulsion of the age poured forth itself in works like "Vie de Tolstoi" and "Jean Christophe"—works which, in the words of Milton, "the posterity cannot easily let die." In the forewords of "Jean Christophe", Rolland writes, "I have written the tragedy of a generation which is nearing its end. I have sought to conceal neither its vices nor its virtues, its profound sadness, its chaotic pride, its heroic efforts, its despondency beneath the overwhelming burden of a superhuman task, the burden of the whole world, the reconstruction of the world's morality, its aesthetic principles, its faith, the

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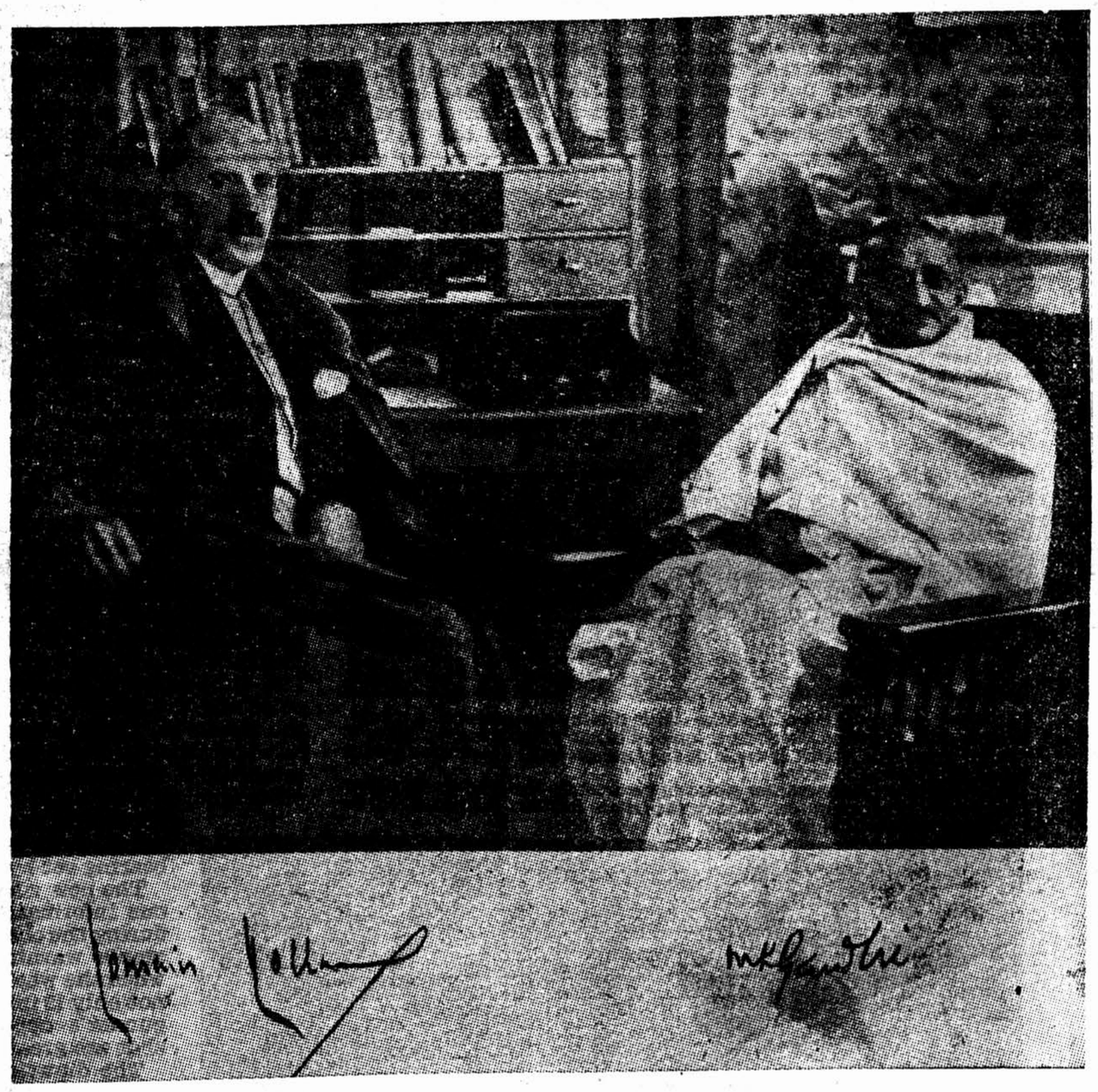

Mahatma Gandhi with the French savant Romain Rolland.

A Short Story

IN BONDAGE, NO MORE

By "Babu"

IT was drizzling. The docks presented a dismal dull grey appearance relieved by the jet black rain-coats of some policemen on duty and the tugs moving about in the waters. There were not many people in Alexandra Docks, and the few that were there wore the same looks as those of the atmosphere on their faces. S. S. "DAMARA" was due to arrive at 12 noon on 14th August 1952, from Africa, but although the time was then about 3 p.m. there was no trace of the ship. People were obviously bored and even the hawkers seemed tired of waiting. Just then there was an announcement informing that the long awaiting boat is due at the docks within another half an hour.

What strange fascination was it that dragged me along to receive Arthur? It seemed almost a generation, but to be exact it was ten years before that Arthur had left India, and I had never excused him for so abruptly leaving my company. Arthur is one of those who is endowed with a mercurial temperament. He will try to be here, there and everywhere in thought and action. A devoted friend, ever ready to help anyone in distress, debonair, cavalierish and sprightly, Arthur cannot be disliked by anyone. We used to live together and people referred to us as inseparables. Similarity in likes and dislikes and similarity in tastes had bound us together. Even our secrets were common possession. But Arthur's disappearance was so sudden that I had never been able to condone what I considered a serious offence. And then during those ten long years, especially in moments of my loneliness, the more I tried to forget Arthur the more my thoughts clustered round his enigmatic personality. I had often thought that Arthur was dead, but I had no factual material to prove it. Here I am, waiting to receive Arthur from Africa, from where I had received a letter of just four lines, which is typical of the man who penned it, informing that he is arriving on the 14th August.

The hustle and bustle around me shook me from my reverie, and I could see a huge black mass of ship approaching the docks, breaking the greyish monotony. I could see many hand-kerchiefs being fluttered at the docks and on board the ship. I tried to recognise Arthur. No, I could not catch a glimpse of him. May be, I was foolish in trying to recognise a friend whom I had not seen for ten years. Arthur was a youth of twenty when he left Bombay, and for all I know he may be a burly man now beyond recognition. The ship had berthed and passengers were slowly getting down the gangway. With animated suspense I waited but there was no Arthur to be seen.

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PERHAPS Arthur had changed his mind. Perhaps he missed the boat. Perhaps he has missed me. Perhaps nothing—there was just a void in my heart, and I turned to go away. Just then a heavy hand fell upon my shoulder and I heard the familiar sonorous voice of Arthur saying "Hello! Bill, you did come after all!" And he hugged me. "But, Arthur, how have you changed? What has come upon you? You look like one of those gangsters in the film. And where is your luggage?"

"No Bill, I have no luggage, not even a suit case. You see, I have been deported." He would not let me ask him further questions, and dragged me out of the docks without quenching my curiosity. By the time we reached my modest dwellings at Parel, it was 6 p.m. and I could see Arthur was badly in need of a bath and change. I was too excited to hear all about Arthur, and so I called out to the Baharwalla to bring us some food. "How long would it take you to relate your ten year old story?" I asked. Arthur said "I can tell you in a jiffy—it is just one long stretch of exploitation, deceipt, drudgery and misery."

"I know that. Your looks bear ample testimony to the pain and anguish that you have been through, but tell me all about it, Arthur."

"Where do I begin from?"

"Better begin from the end; the end at which you deserted my company; the end to which I have been holding on since the day of your departure to God knows where."

Arthur has always been a good talker; he was even better now. In whispers, sighs and tornados of emotion he began unfolding the story of his life. Our plates were empty and I laid them aside and we lit ourselves cigarettes. I switched off the light, and Arthur at once interjected, "like good old times, Bill. You are creating the same atmosphere. Just the two of us and the feeling of secrecy and solitude save for the two nicotinic glows. Yes, to get back to my story: I told you that Ban Doyen was very good to me. He trusted me completely. But Jeniffer was the cause of my ruin."

"So you were in love, Arthur!"

"Yes, I was. But don't joke about it. And don't interrupt if you care to listen to my story."

"I am sorry, Arthur. Since when did you become so touchy? However, go ahead, I promise I won't interrupt you again."

"Alright. Jeniffer must have been then about fifteen. She used to come into the Stores; pretend as if she was looking at the various articles of display and whenever possible catch a glimpse of me. I caught her several times looking at me. Then one day she smiled a broad smile. You know, one of those smiles in which you condense the whole world of love. I put down my head down at once. It would be a sacrilege in Africa—an Afrikaaner lady in love with a brown man. I could not encourage such an affair. And, besides I was an employee of her father, who, although had a great regard for me, would never put up with the idea of his daughter being in love with a nigger. I realised that Jeniffer was still an adolescent and this fancy for me should vanish if I do not reciprocate. But Jeniffer was persistent. As days went by, she became bold and would come and stand behind me as I was posting the ledgers. I could feel her breath almost on my nape. One day, I turned round and told her "Miss Van Doyen, please don't disturb me." Grief was writ large on her face. "Arthur" she said "how could you be so cruel? Why should you be so rude?" This was not what I expected. This was not the command that a white lady would use in addressing her brown or black employee. This was almost a request, a pleading. What right had I not to recognise that? But, no, I was not going to give in. It had to be that way. All my efforts to keep her away only resulted in making Jeniffer more adamant, and in course of time, she made it a point to come to my desk, with the permission of her father, for the ostensible purpose of getting her algebra problems solved. Although I did try to help her to a certain extent, she seemed to enjoy more the opportunity of talking to me; of touching my hands now and then; of holding my fingers for a few moments. By then I had developed a premonition of something ominous to come out of this infatuation of Jeniffer for me. I had also to confess to myself that, inspite of me, my mind was being dragged towards Jeniffer. I began looking forward to that one hour in the evenings when I could be with Jeniffer."

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"HER hazel blue innocent eyes, the small bunch of hair which perpetually caressed her tender forehead, her lovely little lips and her beaming face began haunting me whenever I was alone. It was with a superhuman effort that I maintained formal relations with her, and continued addressing her Miss Van Doyen. Then that fateful day dawned. The Van Doyens had to go that evening to another estate, at a distance of about a hundred miles, to attend a social obligation. Jeniffer pretended to be ill and stayed back."

"That evening I was on tenter hooks. I could not refuse when she decoyed me into the garden for a walk. She was so bold that she scorned at the suspicious looks of the negro servants, and led me into the beautiful lawns arm in arm. "Arthur, aren't you happy that you are after all alone with me. Speak Arthur, speak." I cleared my throat and said "Miss Van Doyen...." she shut my mouth with her lotus like hand and said "Arthur, I am Jeniffer to you. Please don't be so formal. Just call me Jeniffer once, just once, Arthur....I love you, Arthur, I love you more than anything else in this world. How many nights have I spent lying awake on my bed, thinking of you, dreaming of you."

"But it is not right, Jen....er ....er.... You cannot, should not love a man of the inferior race. Think of the future and think of the reputation of your good father. He is a leading member of the Afrikaaner Party, and how could he put up with the shame and humiliation of his daughter being in love with a blackie? Think, Miss Van Doyen, how good your father has been to me. I am indebted to him for my daily bread and now he has given me quarters to live within this compound. Could I be ungrateful to him? No, no, it is impossible."

"Arthur" she pleaded "love knows no barriers, no age, recognises no colour. It is a pleasant state of mind that affects young and old, the black, brown and the white; the responsible and the irresponsible. What was just an ember of love for you in my heart has now become a forest flame. I beg of you, Arthur, don't turn me away; that will be my death." So saying, she came close to me and put her hand around my waist. I did not know what to do. What man has the courage and strength to spurn a maiden heart pining for love? But I had to do it. Otherwise, it will mean the ruin of two young lives. I said "Jeniffer....you don't know what are you doing....you are playing with fire." She was so excited. "Arthur, sweetheart, you called me Jeniffer! Oh! my poor heart! Don't lose courage!" I realise that this affair was becoming too dangerous. I knew that if I stayed with her any longer, it will be impossible for me to retrace my steps. I wrenched myself away

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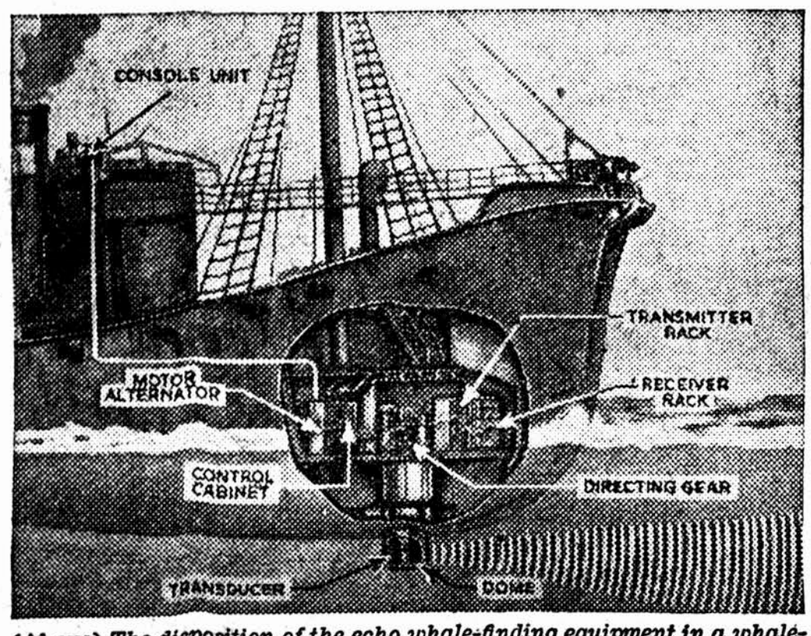
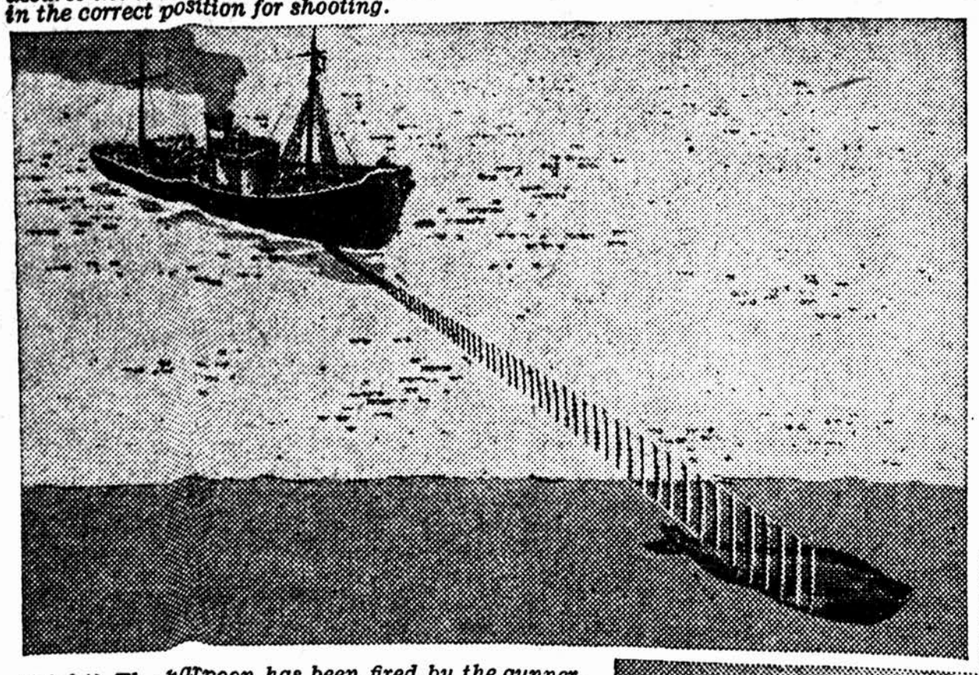
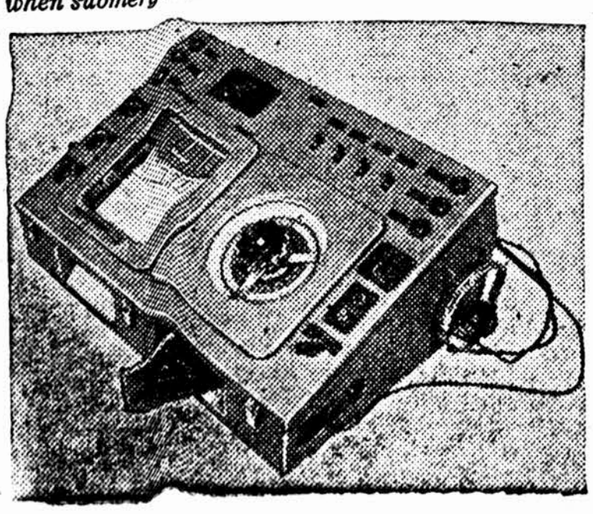
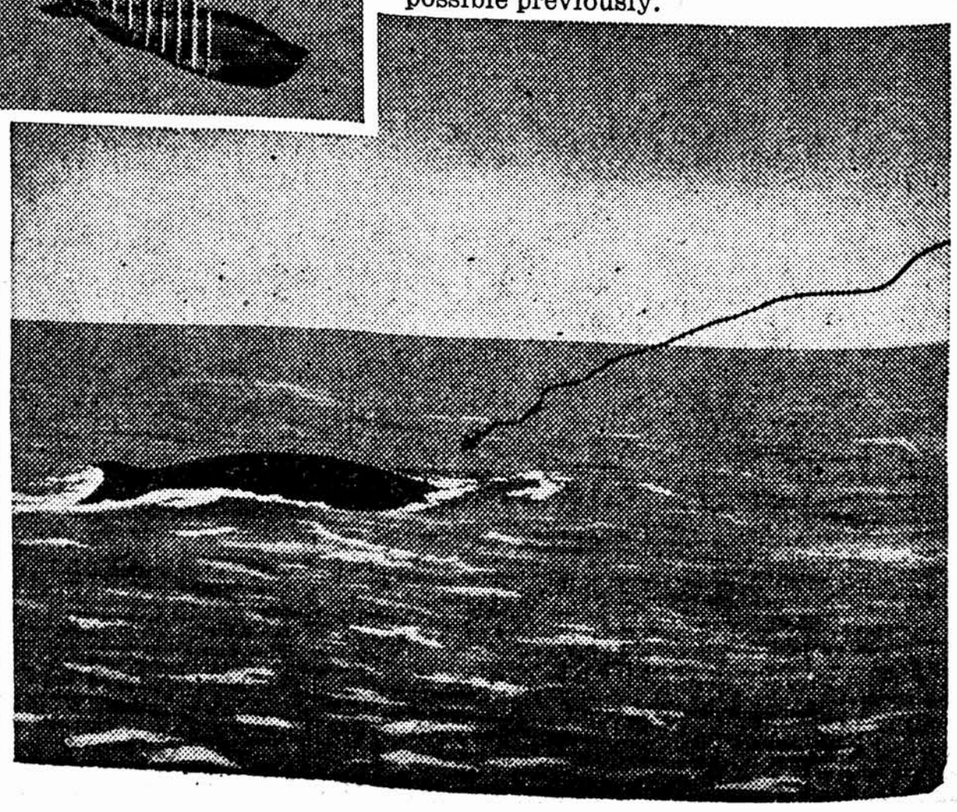


(Above) *The disposition of the echo whale-finding equipment in a whale-catcher, showing how the dome is lowered to carry out a search beneath the surface. The search is made as the ship proceeds to an area where whales have been observed.*
(Below) *As the whale-catcher closes in on a whale the echo-finding gear assures the harpoon gunner that as the whale surfaces the vessel will be in the correct position for shooting.*



(Right) *The harpoon has been fired by the gunner. The trajectory of the harpoon is clearly seen, and the vessel is in close proximity with the whale for the kill.*
(Below) *The console unit of the Echo Whale Finder which provides the range and bearing of a whale when submerged.*





HUNTING WHALES BY ECHO

NEW echo-sounding equipment which will greatly improve whale-hunting efficiency has been developed by a British firm of electrical and marine engineers. Called the "Echo Whale Finder", it transmits ultrasonic sound pulses in a narrow beam from an oscillator projecting below the keel. Whales in the path of the beam reflect the sound back to the ship. The returning echoes are amplified and indicated aurally and visually on a chart.

The new equipment can be worked by one operator, all controls being grouped at the console unit on the bridge, whence the progress of the hunt can be followed. The range of the equipment is from 20 to 2,000 yards. The time interval between the transmission of the pulse and the reception of the echo determines where the whale is. This interval is automatically translated into range on a recorder. Once contact has been established, changes of course do not throw the beam off target, as a repeater from the ship's gyro, incorporated in the control unit, stabilises the transducer automatically to the last bearing set by the operator.

The new whale-finder provides continuous information of the whale's position during the chase. At short range, it gives ample warning to the harpoon gunner when the whale is about to surface. Thus, not only is invaluable time saved, but the gunner's opportunities for a successful shot are greatly increased.

The duration of the whaling season is limited, and the total number of whales taken from the sea is controlled by international law. This means that the whaling expedition which can take the greatest number of whales in the period is at a considerable advantage. Whaling-ships fitted with this new equipment are assured of making a better catch than was possible previously.

Revealing Bows

By Edith Head

WHAT frosting does for a cake, the new "pussycat bows" will do for feminine fashions.

The pussycat bow is a pouf of fabric that is designed to add a dash of cat-like sorcery and soft-appeal to suits and dresses. In the fabulous film capital, these bows are made of organdy, lace, starched handkerchiefs, taffeta and organza. Prettiest and freshest of the lot are the white-as-milk bows. Runners-up are jewel-crusted versions, candy-stripes and exciting brilliants.

DOROTHY LAMOUR, who is co-starring with Bob Hope and Bing Crosby in Paramount's "Road To Bali", casts her vote for a bouffant pussycat bow of red-and-white striped organdy which she teams with a white silk suit. She wears the bow right at the base of her throat, then plays up the red-and-white theme with a striped envelope handbag and matching gloves.

PATRICIA MEDINA arrived at a recent showing of her new film "Botany Bay", she wore a navy silk faille suit which flaunted a magnificent white lace bow studded with tiny brilliants.....ARLENE DAHL, who appears with John Payne in Pine-Thomas' "Caribbean Gold," likes to accent a spring afternoon dress of chocolate brown linen with bows of chartreuse organza, bold brown and white checked silk taffeta or gold organdy.

JAN STERLING believes the pussycat bows give new "mileage" to cottons, so she collecting several for wear with warm-weather frocks. Her array of "poufs" includes gay plaids, dimities embroidered with scarlet berries, roman striped taffetas and for evening wear, deeptoned organdies which flash iridescent sequins, jet beads and rhinestones.

The pussycat bow is something anyone can make. In addition, it's a "fashion first" that will inject a new note into feminine wardrobes.

Synthetic To Be Stylish In Window Drape

NEW YORK, (INS).

WINDOW dressing this fall will have to be synthetic to be stylish.

The new curtains and drapes headed for stores are going to be test-tube babies that do everything except drape themselves, — and some of them even do that.

At the Combined New York Curtain and Drapery Show and National Domestics and Linen Show the accent was on plastic fabrics. Cotton, it seems, has been exiled to kitchen windows, and no living room window will be modish without a draping of nylon, orlon, saran or fiberglas.

Manufacturers explained that customers are demanding the no-iron, no-fade qualities of the new synthetics.

Probably the most popular chemical development at the show was chromspun fabric for curtadins and drapes of every description. Chromspun is the name Tennessee-Eastman has given its new process acetate, where colour dyes are absolutely guaranteed against fading in sunlight. This makes it possible to hang even a blue curtain at the window without having the blue fade out.

Nylon-plus-celaperm was the second most popular fabric. This is a synthetic combined with another colour-fast dye process.

Miracle Fibre

For plain curtains, and those little ruffled rod-less window trims, saran is a new synthetic. It's a miracle fiber which, like fiberglas, doesn't need ironing. As a matter of fact, if you iron it, the heat may melt it.

The test-tube fabrics completely stole the show. Cotton curtains attracted few buyers and silk was rated too expensive.

One exhibitor explained that although synthetics are not exactly cheap, they cost less than silk and compensate for any lack of looks by their easy-to-keep qualities. He also said the boom in synthetics is due to the fact that most of the plastics no longer look plastic.

Style-wise, only three new trends were noted at the show: Muted colours, cafe curtains and new wood treatments.

Colours have definitely been toned down from deep to light. The accent now is on ice-cream tints, and the brilliant red, black and yellow offerings of last year have disappeared. Even provincial patterns, though still colourful and cheerful, accent design instead of colour

Cafe curtains are riding high as a new window treatment which gives a housewife a chance to try out her own decorating ideas. On rings, clips or fabric loops, the cafe curtains can be hung in rows of plain or contrasting colours and patterns.

As for wood, the cypress slat cafe curtains and roller shades which became popular last year now have a new design treatment. They come with chenille embossing — in colours — on natural wood. The embossed patterns are guaranteed not to come off when the curtains are wiped down with a damp rag

Eve Does It

Ife's present inhabitants, who display little artistic talent, then recalled a legend of a woman ruler who centuries ago forced their ancestors to pave their city in this fashion.

By adding legend to evidence of bronze heads and mosaic paving, it was deduced that ancient Ifians themselves, rather than some invading civilization of the forgotten past had fathered a culture that was later allowed to languish.

The legend shed one further bit of light.

It says that the ancient queen made the Ifians work so hard they resolved that only men should rule them in future.

The present ruler is a man, the Oni of Ife, who attended Queen Elizabeth II's coronation ceremonies.

Existence of an ancient culture at Ife was first suspected in 1911, when a German expedition discovered several terra cotta heads. The natural and sensitive modeling of the features was unique in tropical Africa, and suggested the art works of Greece and the Renaissance. Next came the discovery of the bronze heads.

Until the mosaic paving was found, scientists had many theories as to the origin of the Ife culture. Some believed Ife was connected with the Etruscans and with the legendary lost civilization of Atlantis described by Plato. Others speculated that a wandering sculptor of the Italian Renaissance must have found his way to Ife.

'I Danced Myself Down To My Knees And Sang Myself To A Low D-Flat' Says Nanette

HOLLYWOOD, (INS).

ROUGH, tough show business with its 18 hour daily grind, got a rap today from bouncy Nanette Fabray who says she would never work again in her life, if she didn't have to.

"Show business is not a natural business for a woman," she added, "it's too competitive and you have to fight and scratch for yourself and live on top of your nerves all the time.

"I'd like to travel, keep house, raise alfalfa — do anything but what I'm doing.

"They give you four weeks to prepare a show. You have to learn all your dialogue, cues, song and dance numbers and have costume fittings in that time.

"Then when the show goes on you work a minimum of 18 hours a day, rehearsing, adding new numbers and changing things up, down and sideways.

"The only time you're not working is when you're sleeping — if you can sleep.

"When I was touring in "BLOOMER GIRL' we hit every major town in the United States and I bet, I aged 100 years.

"And before every show I have to put on an extra 10 or 15 pounds, because I know I'll lose that much in two or three weeks.

"They say stage shows are so much harder than films. Well, I never worked harder in my life than I did in 'THE BAND WAGON."

"I loved every minute of it. But I danced myself down to my knees" (she literally did in one number) and sang myself down to a low D-flat.

Nanette, veteran of 10 Broadway shows and the MGM "BAND WAGON," does not practise what she preaches.

If Skirtline Gets Higher & Neckline Goes Lower They Are Bound To Meet

By Emily Belser

HOLLYWOOD (INS).

HOLLYWOOD'S bosom-conscious dress designers lowered their sights to the hemline recently and spoke out against a French designer's dictate that milady's skirts be hoisted to just below the knee line.

Christian Dior, creator of the long-hemmed "New Look", of 1947, reversed himself in Paris and decreed that hemlines must go up--and up!

Movietown fashion designers, one of the first groups to go along with Dior when he "new looked" himself into prominence, disagreed violently with the startling edict and predicted speedy demise to the leg-revealing scheme.

They were joined in the immediate opposition to the hiked-up hem by a representative group of actresses, many of whom parade before the cameras in Skimpy costumes, but like to cover their gams when they are away from the studio.

Milady Protests

Mitzi Gaynor blasted Dior, calling him "a dictator who should be investigated for starting this return to ugliness.

"I suspect he is a woman hater and out to make us all look like fools."

Some of the designers for the stars who agreed with Mitzi were Michael Woulfe, designer of Jane Russell's glamour togs, Helen Rose, the clothing boss at M-G-M and Elois Jenssen, a free lance designer of note.

They issued a joint statement saying "American women have made up their own minds about what looks good on them and have drawn up a declaration of independence from the dictates of fashion dictators—foreign or domestic."

Other actresses who lashed out verbally at the French coutourier were Faith Domergue, Jane Powell, Elsa Lanchester, Ann Blythe and Ann Miller. Miss Lanchester declared:

"The knobs on my television set are horrible enough. I shudder to think of the botructures that will be revealed if the French designer gets away with this fashion murder."

A minority of Hollywoodites who favoured the return to the wartime knee length were led by Corrine Calvet, Shelly Winters, Jeanne Crain, and Birgit Nielsen.

The pro-Dior faction said in effect:

"If you have pretty-legs-show them".

Nobody asked him but Humphrey Bogart had a definite opinion on the controversial subject.

Bogey growled:

"If the skirtline gets higher and the neckline gets lower eventually they'll meet, and as long as the curves are right, who cares."

talking of BOOKS

Rule Of Conduct For Princes

REVIEW OF MENTOR EDITION OF MACHIAVELLI'S BOOK

THE PRINCE: By Miccolo Machiavelli. A Mentor Book published by the New American Library, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22 N.Y. Pages 138. 35 cents.

INDIA 1953: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India Publications Divisions, New Delhi 8. Price Rs. 5. Pages 420.

IT is the sad fate of one of the greatest political thinkers of all times to be remembered by a single unsavoury word, Machiavellism, which has become embedded in the English language as synonymous with Mephistophelism, and in a milder form crafty plotting. In his penetrating introduction to the New Mentor edition of Machiavelli's 'Prince' Christian Gauss, noted American liberal educator and scholar, has attempted a revaluation of Machiavelli the man and his theories. Newer interpretations of history, he believes, and the emergence in the twentieth century of new types of states has brought about a steadily increasing popularity for this basic handbook of politics and statesmanship, which only fifty years ago was considered outmoded. The reason for this is simple: Machiavelli sets the problems of citizenship, statecraft and political power into new and sharper focus for modern readers.

UPS AND DOWNS

Machiavelli was an active participant in the uneasy political life of the Florence of the fifteenth century. He grew up under the rule of Lorenzo the Magnificent but like his father he did not favour the Medici and regarded himself as a Republican. With the fall of Lorenzo's son and the formation of the Republic, Machiavelli, the Florentine Noldengue, got his chance. As Secretary of the Second Chancery of the Republic of Florence he was influential in shaping policy. His political competence was proved by the fact that he was sent on twenty-four missions abroad. Thirteen years of service and another turn of the political kaleidoscope found the French Army and the Medici back again in Florence and Machiavelli exiled to a small property in the country. To this period of disgrace belongs 'The Prince', addressed to Princes like the Medici. Published five years after Machiavelli's death in 1532 the 'Prince' soon ran into twenty-five editions. Its political credo—the glorification of the qualities of the lion and the fox, of force and fraud, won for its author a notorious reputation throughout Europe. There was little modern democracy in sixteenth century Italy and Machiavelli's work soon began to be thought of as a blueprint for dictators instead of a guide for efficient democratic government.

MAIN SECTIONS

'The Prince' does not present the whole of Machiavelli's thinking. The book falls into three main sections. The first part is a deep study of the techniques and strategy of gaining and keeping political control, with particular reference to monarchies, both hereditary and those acquired by force and villainy. Machiavelli wanted to set down for all time the rules and moves in the ageless game of politics and he devised a highly readable formula for the man who seeks power. The second part discusses the duties and qualities of a real prince whilst the third deals with the central problem, the acute problem of an Italy inferior in political organisation and military strength to nearby states like Spain and France.

The book ends on an eloquent note, the exhortation to liberate Italy from the barbarians, with the fervent hope that some individual might be appointed by God for her redemption. This reflects Machiavelli's patriotism.

The main value of this once notorious, now famous book is in its reactionary mature, its scientific quality. To quote one critic, 'It was as completely dissevered from the older accepted system of political theory as the discovery of America by his contemporary Columbas was dissevered from the older accepted systems of geographies. Aristotle maintained that the goal of Every State is the Supreme Good gained through the education of its citizens. Machiavelli is not concerned with this education. Citizens are regarded as inert, the State is no longer an instrument for achieving the good life—it has become a dynamic, amoral entity, a force, an abstract principal whose practival realisation is represented by principalities or republics

RULE OF CONDUCT

From this scientific concept of the State as Force, Machievelli derives the rule of conduct which he recommends to the Prince. A force as such, a bullet or a bomb has no ethical principal and those of the Prince should not be binding but on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, like those of a scientist directing the course of a guided missile. When his country is at war he is no longer bound to respect the sanctity of life and to obey the commandment, Thou shalt not kill. When his country is in danger it becomes his duty to defend it. Since the ruler is more directly responsible for the safety of the State than the average citizen his code in time of war would be more seriously affected.

What shocked readers of 'The Prince' was that the Machiavellian poison, as it was termed, could be used indiscriminately by the Prince both against fellow citizens who for some reason were unwilling to accept his rule and against external enemies.

In short, in 'The Prince Machiavelli completely divorces the study of politics from the study of ethics

He holds fast to the conviction that of all preconceived ideas which present man arriving at the truth the most serious is the idea that princes should follow the same moral code that governs private individuals.

In the light of this, Machiavelli commends the achievements of his ideal prince Cesar Borgia, who despite the fact that he had committed crimes on the way to power was held up by the author of 'The Prince' as an example to be imitated by all who, by nature and with the arms of others, have risen to power.

DOWNRIGHT

There are stylistic qualities in 'The Prince' which make it easy if not delightful reading. Machiavelli never uses words to conceal his thought his meaning is never ambiguous. His conclusions may occasionally be unwelcome, but they are always as downright as a box on the ear.

Here are but two examples from this witty and devilishly shrewd style. "A man who wishes to make a profession of goodness in everything must necessarily come to grief among to many who are not good Therefore it it is necessary to learn how not to be good and to use this knowledge and not use it according to the necessity of the case.... There is no other way of guarding one's self against flattery than by letting men understand that they will not offend you by speaking the truth, but when every one can tell you the truth, you lose their respect."

Despite its revolutionary ideas the Prince is a dyanamic book to be read by every student of political thought The revival of interest in Machiavelli's ideas cannot be gainsaid.

Christian Gauss says: "In two respects Machiavelli appears to be the first modern man. On the negative side Machiavelli never believed in progress and many modern men have ceased to believe in it. On the positive side Machiavelli believed in the nation, he also believed in scientific method. at least to the point of getting rid of superannuated preconceptions."

There in lies the true value of this significant book.

Book On India

India 1953, the Reference Annual of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, has a very varied subject—matter ranging from geographical facts about the country, through its constitution and government, the Five-Year Plan, Community Projects and rehabilitation, to the more topical subjects like sports, events and laws of the year and a detailed Who's Who on members of the Government, in the States, at the Centre and the embassies.

Statistics, so rarely available in Indian publications, figure prominently throughout the work. It is full of miscellaneous information. Picking at random here are about a few of the subjects touched: trunk call rates, broadcasting hours, tourist traffic, maternity benefits, education of the handicapped, awards for gallantry and wage rates. Not a book to be read at a sitting. It is so packed with details that to be appreciated it should be absorbed slowly and find a place on your shelf.

—P. D.

"KAVYA" ON RAMDAS

Pandita Kshamadevi Row Uses Sanskrit Verse For Biography

SHRI RAMDAS-CHARITAM: BY PANDITA KSHAMADEVI ROW; PUBLISHED BY N. M. TRIPATHI, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY. PRICE Rs. 5.

THIS is the third saint poet selected by Pandita Kshamadevi Row of Bombay to be depicted in Sanskrit Verse—the first two being Mirabai and Tukaram. The composition is in the form of a Kavya (a long poem), divided into thirteen cantos, each being named after the topic dealt with therein.

The poem covers the whole life of Ramdas—his priestly ancestry; his frolicsome fearless boyhood in which his ancestral Diety Rama, with his devoted servant Maruthi, vouchsafed him a visit; his running away from the wedding-hall to escape matrimony; his twelve-year penance in the stream of the Godavari; his pilgrimage all over India and his establishment of Rama-idol and worship wherever he went; his eloquent preaching calculated to rouse the masses from religious, moral, and political lethargy; his meeting with the Great Shivaji resulting in his being acknowledged by the latter as a Guru to advise him in every crisis; and finally his death, soon after that of Shivaji.

The Pandita has followed the traditional account about Ramdas, leaving alone the conflicting theories that modern research has put forward regarding certain incidents in Ramdas's life —especially his association with Shivaji. Every saint is credited with miracies, and Ramdas's life is full of them. The author has given a number of those, and rightly too, for a poem would lose much of its charm if imagination were not to play its proper therein.

The versification is technically correct. The flow is easy, and the wording generally soft and sonorous. Rarely does a heavy word occur, like the first word in verse 45 of canto 3 Indeed the author has achieved a remarkable felecity of expression here.

Pandita Kshamadevi has now seven or eight sanskrit books to her credit, including a life of her father—the late Shankar Pandurang Pandit, a history of the Non-Co-operation Movement, and a book of Story poems on social subjects. She has shown how Sanskrit can be used for the most modern of subjects as for the most ancient abstruse philosophical one. She is doing a great national service by bringing to the forefront the everlastingly youthful Queen—mother of Indian languages.

For some of her books the Pandita has supplied an English translation forming the latter half of the book. She has done it in the case of Sri Ramdas-Charitam also, which certainly enhances its value for a Sanskrit—English student.

M.R.M.

A woman posed for a snapshot in front of the fallen pillars of an ancient temple in Greece.

"Don't get the car in the picture," she said, "or my husband will think I ran into the place!"

"Talk about persistence. Three times he asked me to kiss him and three times I refused."

"Then what happened?"

"Oh, well—one can't go on like that!"

Knott in 'The Dallas Morning News'.

BOOKS RECEIVED

BHOODAN YADNYA, A BOON OR WHAT—by Sewanand Balukaka Kanitkar, 341, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City. pp. 32. Price 0-8-0.

BAZAAR DRUGS — By Sri Swami Sivananda. Published by the Yoga-Vedanta Forest University, Ananda Kutir P.O. Price 1-8.

LIGHT HOUSE — By S. Chitranshi Published by the author, at The Hermitage, Kherwara Cantonment, Mewar. Price Rs. 5-/.

SYAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE His death in detention — Published by A. Mukherjee and Co., Ltd., 2, College Square, Calcutta. Price 1-8.

"HAKIMI VAIDU"

"Hakimi Vaidu (Sanyasi Upchara), in Gujarati, compiled by Hakim Garibshah Bapu; published by Jayantilal A. Shah from Raj Pole. Brahmapura, Ahmedabad. Pages 78. Price Rs. 1-8.

Hakim Garibshah Bapu is well known as a benefactor of the poor for dispensing Ayurvedic medicines. He has prepared prescriptions for a large number of diseases. To make the treatments available to the public, Mr. Jayantilal A. Shah, who has got a number of books to his credit, has just published them in book-form, thus rendering distinct service to the cause of Ayurveda. It is alleged that the "authorities do not give due encouragement to vaidyas and hakims in the propagation of the Ayurvedic system of medicines and the Allopathic system with its costly medicines and injections proves very costly" to the poor and the middle class. A very timely publication.

A.K.

Who Is To Judge Bias In Press?

SIGMA DELTA CHI GIVES UP JOB!

A national debate continued over the handling of the news of the recent presidential campaign by the American press.

With editorial pages overwhelmingly Republican, one claim has been that political news itself is being slanted. Is this true? Should a study be made to find out?

Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalistic fraternity, has decided not to go ahead with a study because of difficulties of evaluation.

Below, Louis M. Lyons, curator of the Nieman Foundation for Journalism at Harvard University, explores this difficult question.

Also, excerpts from articles by David White, professor of journalism at Boston University, and Erwin D. Canham, editor of The Christian Scienec Monitor, are reprinted.

Mr. Lyon's Analysis

THE GREAT SELF-EXAMINATION of the newspapers' performance in the late presidential campaign has been vetoed by an editors' committee of Sigma Delta Chi appointed to organize it. This is not surprising.

I do not know that the decision of this Journalistic Fraternity was unsound. I was one who took a dim view of the chance of securing a realistic appraisal of the press performance by such yardsticks of measurement as are available. The circumstances, nevertheless, of the final rejection of the study voted by Sigma Delta Chi are disappointing. The proposal was to deal candidly with criticism of the "one-party press" by a self-examination, to be directed, as nearly as might be, by impartial researchers.

It now is held that this could not be adequately done with the tools available. The committee of editors decided that a mere measure of the column inches of space devoted to one side or the other, and front-page prominence assigned each, would not tell the whole story. True enough. The tone of the story cannot be so measured. The fairness of the report is a subjective judgment

SUBTLE BIAS

Also political campaign coverage is not to be judged merely by the reports of the campaign itself.

A more subtle but significant bias may lurk in the play of reports which on their face are non-political.

Such, for example, was the sensational treatment of the weekly casualty figures from Korea during last October in some papers where, a month later, it would have taken a search warrant and a microscope to find them at all. Indeed, in the clutch season of October, the whole aspect of some papers was warped by the heat and strain of the campaign.

This showed not only in the letters used, the reporters selected for the political assignment (some papers changed their correspondents with General Eisenhower after the September polls showed them heavily pro-Stevenson), but in the selection of columns to print or to omit for that period, and the prominence or absence of news on subjects that had an indirect bearing on the political issues.

Much of this defies measurement or even precise description that can be communicated in concrete terms in a report.

Yet a study that ended in a frank discussion of these difficulties would have been revealing—and of great educational value. I am afraid many will believe that this is the reason some influential forces in journalism were against it.

ONE HORSE—ONE RABBIT

All the members of the editors' committee that abandoned the study are of unquestioned integrity. But unhappily those who vetoed it were all from papers that supported General Eisenhower. This circumstance could have been avoided had the verdict been left to a group invited to make a study.

The invitation itself would have been an evidence of a professional attitude toward the job of journalism—an acceptance of responsibility for performance. In those terms, it is sad to see it abandoned without an effort. It is further disquieting that in the same week the American Society of Newspaper Editors paid little attention to the criticism arising from the campaign.

The absence of such a study as had been planned in a spirit of candor leaves the portion paper free to deal with criticism as cavalierly as it chooses.

Thus one paper the other day chose to equate the criticisms of Adlai Stevenson, of Wayne Morse, and of the Americans for Democratic Action on one side, and Senator Taft's scolding at the "anti-Republican" attitude he had suddenly discerned among correspondents, on the other. This on the presumed theory that one Republican equals three or more non-Republicans. They said this balanced up and was the best defence of the press. It balanced up like the famous rabbit pie, which was explained to the customer who thought it tasted like horse meat as "50-50—one horse, one rabbit."

Now the worst result of such talk in newspapers is that it may drive away from them any first-class men who might be attracted to journalism, and threatens to leave the enormously important field of communication served only by second-rate, or third-rate abilities.

Such appraisals of the press performance last fall as have been made have been necessarily subjective, including a couple of my own, and from the Stevenson side. Yet I could cite the observations of The Christian Science Monitor's own chief political correspondent as evidence of the shock it was to honest correspondents to find such extreme one-sidedness as they did among many papers they encountered on their tour with candidates.

EXAMINING FAIRNESS

In the papers of character the same standards are maintained against all the pressures of partisanship. But only in such papers. But I don't know what you can do, by a report, to enlighten readers as to the character of their papers, if they are unaware of it. Indeed, I can't think of anything you can do for such a reader.

Of course, no reader has a right to demand that his paper conform to his views. Nor have papers any obligation to choose sides evenly as for a game of ball. Indeed, I was content to follow the campaign in any of five papers daily available to me—two in Boston, two in New York, one in Providence,R.I.—that I thought emniently fair and adequate, although no one of them was for my candidate and three were committed against him.

It is only the fairness of the news report that Sigma Delta Chi had proposed to examine. But with distinguished and honourable exceptions, there seemed to be a relation between views and news. Or so many people thought, so that Sigma Delta Chi felt the matter should be investigated.

We are left with the dismal conclusion that the general alignment of newspapers on one side is an all but inevitable consequence of two facts. The first is that newspapers are by definition big business themselves. The other is that political issues in our time are almost always economic issues and divide the community according to their economic interest, thus putting the publishers on one side and a majority of their readers on the other, as they were from 1930 to 1950.

The economic cleavage was less true of issues in the 1952 election than in the four before it (or some would say it was more concealed under the Communism, corruption, and Korean issues).

EDUCATING READERS

The education of readers is, of course, the stake in the issue of such an examination of the press as has been vetoed. Any significant increase in the awareness, the sophistication, of readers, so they would know the earmarks of an honest report and detect distortions and omissions of facts they are entitled to, would soon force the publishers to school themselves to furnish what James S. Pope calls "the full dimension of the news."

Our vast educational machinery has been slow in yielding this by-product in readers. Perhaps human nature is more impervious to education than Jefferson believed.

Yet we have magnificently responsible newspapers whose character sets the standard for press performance in a free society—a standard everywhere recognised even though it is not achieved or even sought in the less respected papers all around them.

It appears that we cannot count on all of the press to defend those freedoms of the citizen without which their own press freedom would be hollow and precarious.

Indeed, this is now of vastly more importance than a post-mortem on the 1952 campaign. It is too bad that so few newspapers have expressed their sense of outrage that Senator McCarthy had the effrontery to summon before him the editor of the New York Post and inquire into the way he ran his newspaper. While the leading newspapers of the country have editorialized against this action in no uncertain terms, the general run of newspapers have apparently ignored it on their editorial pages.

The Post was the only paper in New York City on the Stevenson side. There was one in Connecticut. I have been told of two in Massachusetts. Alan Barth tabulates this score for several key states:

In Illinois, four against 52;
In Pennsylvania, five against 83;
In Michigan, one against 35.
In nine whole states there were none at all.
In many others only a few of the smallest papers.

ABSENCE OF FORUM

Editor and Publisher's own figures that papers with 80 per cent of circulation were pro-Eisenhower, those with about 11 per cent for Stevenson, sufficiently show the absence of much of a real editorial forum in the press of most communities on the great issues of the campaign. And this is indispensable to a democracy.

Mr. White Replies To "New Republic" Charge

NOW to the question of bias on the part of the newspapers during the campaign. The real question seems to me not whether there was some bias for only the most chauvinistic defenders of the press would deny that some newspapers slanted news stories and that some played up the unfavourable news about one party and buried the good and vice versa. ..But more important it seems to me, is whether we are justified in drawing sweeping conclusions about the press as a whole....

The major criticisms of the press during this past campaign came from two magazines that favoured the candidacy of Governor Stevenson, and from a group of 94 well-known American authors. One of these magazines the vigilant, liberal New Republic, carried articles both before and after the election voicing severe criticism of the lack of objectivity in the campaign coverage. The other magazine, Max Ascoll's articulate and earnest Reporter, devoted, a large part of its postelection issue to the question "What happened to the press?"

THE CHARGE

The New Republic criticism, representative of the various charges that have been made against the press's coverage of the election, consists of five categories: (1) Giving Eisenhower top headlines; (2) burying the favourable Democratic news and playing up the unfavourable; (3) editorializing in the headlines; (4) discriminating in favour of the Republicans in comparable news events; and (5) using more news pictures of Eisenhower than Stevenson.

While there were undobtedly newspapers guilty of one or even all of these practices, we do not have enough evidence on the basis of the limited sample of papers studied by the New Republic and the Reporter to say categorically that systematic and deliberate bias pervaded the news coverage of all but a "handful of newspapers." Where there is evidence to show that a newspaper systematically utilzed the five techniques cited above, one would be justified in charging willful bias..... ..

TIDE TURNS

It is fashionable to make light of the findings of public opinion polls, especially when the results are not what the "opinion makers" desire or anticipate. But consider the next bit of evidence. In the earlier Roper poll of 1939 the public was asked from which one source it got most of its news "about what is going on." At that time newspapers ranked first with 63.8 per cent, radio was second with 25.4 per cent, and magazines lagged far behind with a small 2.3 per cent. But nine years later in a poll conducted by the National Opinion Research Centre at the University of Chicago the question was put: "Where do you get most of your

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2)

TWO YEARS STRAIGHT AS THE TOP SHOW ON TV
NOW!
I LOVE LUCY
Starring LUCY & RICKY
I LOVE LUCY comes into your home every day! It's a lovable, laughable new
COMIC STRIP
Will Appear Every Day In
THE BOMBAY SENTINEL
FROM WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26, 1953

Last Look Round

DURING her recent constitutional history India has had a regime under the British which came to be notorious as "Dyarchy." The British have a genius for concocting new types of administrations for their colonial regimes. They sometimes boost Federation, as they are doing in Malaya and Central Africa today. They have resorted to the "Divide and rule" policy, whenever they found it convenient to split up the communities in any country and setting up one against the other. "The favourite wife" business that had been associated with the British regime in India may not have been forgotten by members of different communities in India.

In India "Dyarchy" has had several connotations. There were first the reserved and unreserved subjects. In the Governor's regimes in the various Presidencies, there used to be Executive Councils to advise the Governors. Practically the Executive Councillors ruled the presidencies. Then some of the 'harmless' portfolios were transferred to Indians. There used to be some Ministers for Education, Excise and so on, where powers were supposed to have been transferred to Indian Ministers. But the British administration in India was a hardbound iron regime. The bureaucrats ruled the roost in the Secretariates. The Indian Ministers often found that their Secretaries flouted their decisions. Often there were all kinds of bickerings whenever an Indian Minister tried to put up a stiff backbone. And then if the Minister was anything but a "yes-man" he had no alternative but to resign and quit.

Not merely in the Provinces or what were then the Presidencies, but even at the Centre—in the Government of India—not long back during the last stages of British rule one Minister found it very hard to carry on being a rubber-stamp for the decisions and actions of the bureaucracy. And within a fortnight or three weeks he came out of the Government, because as a man of independent views and one with some self-respect, he found it impossible to carry on being a Member or Minister of His Majesty's Indian Government.

In 1947 on that glorious day of Independence, India inherited a system of Government from the British along with freedom. The changeover was from the British overlords to the bosses of the Congress Party that was the vanguard of the freedom fight of the nation. The bureaucracy stayed on. There was nothing wrong in the bureaucracy staying on. Some of those Britishers who did not want to carry on under Indian bosses took advantage of the offer of profitable retirement terms and quitted bag and baggage for their home country. But there have stayed on a small number of the British bureaucrats. This also was not unwelcome, as they had had decades of experience of administration and would ever be an asset to the party in power. But the Indian bureaucracy that has continued after the British quitted India along with the remnants of the British cadre found themselves entrenched happily whether under the "Covenanted" or "Uncovenanted" service conditions. They were aware that they were almost indispensable to the Party that was ruling the country.

Grow More Officials

INDIA after the transfer of power from the British passed through abnormal times due to the aftermath of war and the post-partition riots which brought about a spate of refugees all over the country from Kashmir to Cape Comorin and from Cutch to Calcutta. The unsettled times brought displaced persons from Pakistan by the million. The Government was doing its best to help the refugees. The refugees wanted a home and help to stand on their own legs. Not all refugees were destitutes. Some of the people who came from Pakistan had brought sufficient dough with them to set up new industries or businesses of various types. There was a stampede to get best official favours. And these official favours were a prize to be bought. The highest bidder often got what he wanted. And in this process, as in the vast range of licences required for so many undreamt of things under the wartime restrictions and controls, the field for corruption and bribery widened and became almost a by-word for anything that could be got done by Government machinery. The crop of officials also increased for the purpose of these controls and restrictions. There were regular profit-making unofficial agencies in the capital of India and some of the metropolitan cities for getting licences for this and that for a consideration! They operated almost publicly, short of advertising themselves in the newspapers.

Famines and drought, flood and cyclones, earthquakes and devastations threw people on the mercy of Government for help. This was another field like that of the spate of displaced persons from Pakistan which lengthened the abnormal conditions and widened the field for granting favours for a price.

Next, Indian bureaucracy has always considered itself as the "Steel Frame" of administration. It is a law unto itself. It had rarely known how to bend. And when the Congress Government took over, it should not be a wonder if it put up here and there a stiff resistance and refused to fall in line. There was an instance when a Minister of a certain Province while on tour promised some locality certain amenities like water supply. When he came back to the capital of the Province and consulted the Secretary of his department, the Minister was told that it was impossible to undertake the work as all the previous record in the file showed that it was not profitable for the Government to launch the scheme or even to help the local people execute it with Government grant. So the Minister had to go back on his assurance to the people of that locality. It was always the Government's good that was to come in their thoughts first—not the people's. That was the position.

Third Element

BUT slowly another element began to intrude and make matters worse. This element consists of the elected members of the legislatures in the various provinces or states of India and the M.P.s. These local leaders began to play the game of power politics as they do in some of the States of the United States of America. They began to bring their influence to bear on the local bureaucrats. The bureaucrats may not all of them have become amenable to the tactics of the M.L.A.s and M.L.C.s But the irregularities in the strict administrative procedure have been more than warranted in this respect. It is, therefore, not surprising that the All-India Congress Committee has recently warned by a circular the members of legislatures not to interfere in the day-to-day administration in their localities. This warning has come none too soon. Whether it will be heeded and to what extent is yet to be seen. There are even within the Congress fold itself in several provinces factions and splinter groups which have been at loggerheads one against the other as in Bihar, Rajasthan, PEPSU and so on.

While such is the case in a number of Provinces, it is not surprising to find that the bureaucracy goes its own way.

The Community Projects, Extension Work, the various river valley schemes have been plentiful sources of irregularities in the matter of spending money with or without sanction and in some places these have been found unwarranted by the investigating audit and other committees. The other day Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Railways, announced in the House of People that a committee of members of Parliament would be constituted to inquire into the prevalence of corruption in the Railways.

Revealing

BUT what is really revealing is the discussion at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Mahakoshal Pradesh Congress held last month at Itarsi, reported in a Nagpur paper. A resolution was passed planning to root out corruption in Madhya Pradesh. The mover of the resolution said that all appreciated the mass contact tours of Ministers and the formation of district advisory committees, but the steps that had been taken were not satisfactory. "Government officers are not afraid of Ministers of the Government. When the Government officers go on tour in the dry areas they demand drink from the villagers and then the Patel has to manage for them.... Lakhs of Rupees of Taccavi is announced; but not distributed nor given in time. Apart from this all those who are badly in need do not get Taccavi and those who get have to pay a part of the amount to Government servants in the shape of 'commission'."

The seconder of the resolution said that in the Government offices (of Madhya Pradesh) "very loose administration is going on and many officers do not know the difference between Rs. 4 and Rs. 400! ..... The Sales Tax officers are not above board."

Another member said "Government officers and clerks keep the papers about the grievances of the public in cold storage. .... From top to bottom Government officials are responsible for the slackness in Government machinery."

A member from Damoh said that Government officials' slackness had reached a point "where if the prisoners escape from jail, they do not mind. .....Revenue inspectors' harassment and 'bigars' (forced labour) for them have become a matter of daily occurrence."

One member from Jubbulpore said: "Today we notice corruption in the realm of the Five-Year Plan, transport companies, social education and in what not. Since Zamindari abolition corruption is breeding faster."

Seth Govinddas, President of the Mahakosal Congress Committee said: "Officials have defamed the Government. They must change their attitude. We must take speedy steps to root out corruption. If required we must change our laws (to bring corrupt officials to book), but this sort of thing cannot be brooked for long."

End Triarchy

AS we said in the beginning "Dyarchy" was an evil which the British introduced into India in the guise of Reforms. And against Dyarchy, leaders like the late C. R. Das waged a successful war and forced the Government to resort to the dissolution of legislatures and rule by Governors' ordinances, thus exposing the sham of the political Reforms that were given by the British to India.

But today we have a free Government—our own elected leaders being at the helm. But there seems to be Triarchy today. As the discussions at the Mahakoshal Congress meeting revealed, the bureaucracy or officialdom is a law unto itself. The legislators have been tampering with the day-to-day administration of the country, according to the A.I.C.C. warning. And the Ministers are there to lay down the policy, which, according to the Itarsi meeting criticisms, is rarely carried out by the Government officials.

Corruption, slackness, irresponsibility and negligence are all having a field day with officials.

What has been alleged in Madhya Pradesh is only a sample. There have been open allegations and some big scandals in the river valley projects and other Government ventures, which have come to the fore in Parliamentary and legislature discussions.

"Dyarchy" brought forth leaders who exposed the sham of Reforms given by the British to India. Will the present "Triarchy" in the country not bring forth leaders who will end it as effectively and set the Government machinery in order for the benefit of the people, whose representatives are ruling the country today? Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, the Planning Minister of the Government of India has started The Bharat Sevak Samaj, one of the avowed objects of which is the eradication of corruption in the administration.

In the hope that the problems of the times will bring forth leaders to solve them, we wait and watch the political horizon.

Indian Art Exhibition At Nairobi

The Mayor of Nairobi, Mr. H. Travis, who opened the Indian Art Exhibition recently chatting with Mr. G. V. Bharati, G.O.C. of Nairobi Seva Dal.

WHO TO JUDGE BIAS IN PRESS?

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 5)

daily news about what is going on —from the newspapers or radio?"

This time 35 per cent answered 'newspapers' and 61 per cent specified radio as their choice. If the prime reason for the newspaper's existence is to provide news, then publishers and editors alike may well ponder the results and ask themselves whether the public has lost faith in its press.

Mr. Canham On Role Of News Agencies

BEFORE we launch our final sereiniads we might look at a few cognate facts. The overwhelming part of all national political reporting was done by three wire services, the Associated Press, the United Press, and the International News Service.

Nobody, as far as I know, has charged these services with serious bias. All three were serving newspaper clients of widely varying political persuasion. They had to try to be impartial and alert.

They may have been slow in starting after certain stories—the initial charges against Senator Nixon were not followed up as swiftly as possible—but on the whole the file of news copy they delivered in newspaper offices was admirably balanced and factual. Such abuses as may have arisen with this copy would be errors of selection, headlining, or cutting. That, in itself, is a great gain over the situation that prevailed before 1900.

FAILED IN TEST

Nevertheless, enough evidence is at hand to indicate that a considerable number of American newspapers did not adequately live up to their own precepts in the 1952 campaign. Insofar as they deviated from objectivity they have done themselves a great deal of harm. Their very survival requires a measure of reader confidence which under modern conditions of diverse mass audiences is very difficult to gain and retain in any case....

The whole problem of American newspapers during the 1952 campaign, or at any other time, comes back to these questions: Are newspapers adequately informing their readers of the events of the time? Are they adequately interpreting these events? Are they giving citizens the basic facts they need to know in order to play their part in preserving free society?

Of course, newspapers, like all other institutions, are not doing all they should. But the coverage of basic news, as presented today by the American press, is more adequate than it has ever been, and it is probably better than the news flow reaching many if not most other peoples. Except in a few newspapers in a few countries reaching a few peoples, there are great news inadequacies throughout the world.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Germany: "Zone Francaise"

There's Plenty Of Interest In These Moderns

THE stamps described in this article are not very likely to become 'classics' or to rise to astronomical heights with avid collectors cutting each other in the auction rooms for their possession.

Nevertheless, they are full of philatelic as well as historical interest and can be built up into a fairly satisfying study. One advantage is that they were issued only a few years ago, so that examples can be got together without any difficulty.

Another advantage is that the group in question—the French Zone of Occupied Germany—is complete, since the members that made up the Zone are now issuing their own stamps. The instructive article reprinted below deals with these interesting stamps, and was written by Patrick Hamilton. It appeared in the 'Philatelic Magazine' of London.

The separate stamp issues for the French Zone of Germany have ceased, and sufficient time has elapsed for us to be able to sift the evidence adduced from time to time regarding these stamps and to present an accurate resume of this interesting yet ephemeral issue.

After the collapse of the Third Reich, Germany was divided into four zones of occupation under the respective administrations of France. Great Britain, Russia and the United States of America.

Many Provinces

The French Zone of Occupation consisted of the following territory: that portion of the former Prussian Province of Rheinland south of the river Mosel (Moselle), and including the former Oldenburg enclave of Birkenfeld; the former Bavarian Kreise of Rhein-Pfalz, Rhein-Hessen—being that part of the former Grand Duchy of Hesse situated west of the river Rhein; the southern part of the Grand Duchy of Baden—comprising the Kreise of Baden, Freiburg, Konstanz, Lorrach, Offenburg, Villingen and Waldshut; the south-western part of the former Kingdom of Wurttenberg, — the greater portion of the Kreise of Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and Donau (Danube) excluding the area around Ulm, and the former Prussian Province of Hohenzollern. This territory included the former stamp issuing area of the Saar which had been made up partly from Rheinland and partly from the Rhein-Pfalz.

Whereas in the British American and Russian zones the restoration of postal services was speedily accomplished and the provision of postage stamps to replace the Hitler issues attended to promptly—during June to August, 1945, in the Russian, and in July, 1945 in the Anglo-American zone—little was done to this end by the French until the close of the year.

In certain areas, however, services were organised locally and postage was prepaid in cash, the usual procedure being for the accepting clerk to handstamp the cover presented with the inscription "Gebuhr Bezahlt," or some abbreviation thereof to denote that postage had been prepaid.

In certain places however, stamps of a kind were issued; these, with two possible exceptions should be left well alone. "Provisional" issues made by overprinting regular German issues, with a Posthorn at Mainz (Rhein-Hessen) and with a "V" and "...—" at Sigmaringen (Hohenzollern) are both spurious being made solely for the purpose of deceiving collectors.

Similar stamps overprinted "Sackingen a-Rh." at Sackingen (Baden) and "Wurttemb 21.4.45" in two lines at Salgau (Wurttemberg) are private in inception and had no official recognition.

Definitives

Definitive issues made for the towns of Ravensburg and Schonau, both in Wurttemberg, are also spurious, but 6, 8 and 12pf. definitives issued at Freudenstadt, and a 42pf. at Mindelheim, also both in Wurttemberg, have at least a semi-official status in that they were issued by the postal authorities in those places and were used for postal purposes.

Some time in August, 1945, the French authorities began to think about getting the postal services re-started, but the system of pre-payment in cash remained. A 6pf. stamped postcard for local use was issued in October by which time also preparations for a series of adhesive postage stamps had at last been initiated in Paris.

The designing of these was entrusted to Mon. R. Louis a specialist in heraldic subjects who had been responsible for many of the surface printed Arms type postage stamps of France.

A series of ten denominations was planned and Mon. Louis produced five designs, all heraldic, reproducing arms of the Rhein-Pfalz (1 and 10pf.), Rheinland (3 and 12pf.), Wurttemberg (5 and 20pf.), Baden (8 and 30pf.) and Saar (15 and 24pf.). These were all in small upright rectangular format, 20 by 24 mm., the dies for the Baden and Wurttemberg designs being the work of Mon. Henri Cortot, the others being done by Mon. J. Piel.

Commemoratives

At about the same time a design was prepared and a die engraved for a 1 mark stamp by the celebrated artist Mon. Ouvre, showing a portrait of the famous German poet Johan Wolfgang von Goethe, the 200th anniversary of whose birth was the subject of so many commemorative issues in 1949.

The pfennig stamps were all inscribed "ZONE FRANCAISE" above and "BRIEFPOST" below the arms with figures of value in the lower corners. Similar inscriptions appeared at top and bottom of the 1 mark stamp, which was in large upright format, 22 by 35½ mm.; the inscription "1749 GOETHE 1832" was also incorporated.

All these stamps were prepared and produced at the French Government Printing Works in Paris, the pfennig values being surface printed and issued in sheets of 100 perforated 14 by 13½ and the 1 mark recess printed, issued in sheets of 25 perforated 13 by 13-1/4.

The plates used for printing these stamps were similar to those employed for printing similar stamps of France. That is, for the pfennig values pairs of semi-circular plates were joined round the drum of a Chambon rotary press which printed two issue sheets of 100 at each revolution.

Each issue sheet consisted of two panes of 50 stamps, ten horizontal rows of five stamps each placed side by side and divided by a gutter the width of a stamp. In the upper and lower margins of each sheet, co-extensive bars of colour, in the shade employed for the frame and inscriptions on the actual stamps, appeared.

In the lower margins the sheet number, expressed in five figures, is found below stamp No. 91 and the date of printing below stamp No. 100. On the blank space between stamps 95 and 96 the press or machine number was placed. All these marginal inscriptions were in black.

The 1 mark stamp was also rotary printed, but in recess from a plate bearing 75 impressions, three blocks of 25, 5 by 5, intended to produce three issue sheets of stamps at each revolution. The sheet number is found in the lower left corner, the date of printing in the lower right corner, and the press number below stamp No. 23. These inscriptions are all in black.

The first value to be put to press was the 10pf., work being begun on 20th November, 1945, and continuing till the 26th of that month. The 1 mark came next, November 30th to December 6th and in the meanwhile, December 1st to 3rd, the 20pf. was printed. The other values quickly followed and by the 29th December the initial printings of all the pfennig stamps had been made.

Issue of these stamps was not as would appear from Gibbon's Europe 1950 catalogue which gives 17 December, 1945, for all the pfennig values. On that date printing was just beginning in Paris of the 3 and 5pf. while production of the 1, 8 and 24pf. values had not yet started. In actual fact the issue of the Zone Francaise stamps was a rather haphazard affair and supplies were not evenly distributed to post offices in the zone. It seems reasonable to suppose that all values from 1 pfennig to 1 mark were on sale at some offices by the beginning of 1946.

Poets' Portraits

In March, 1946, 2 and 5 marks values were added to the series. Like the 1 mark these were designed and engraved by Mon. Ouvre and recess printed in sheets of 25. The 2 marks bore the portrait of Freidrich von Schiller and the 5 marks that of Heinrich Heine. The date of issue of these stamps is variously given as 25th March and April, 1946.

There were four printings of the 1, 15, 24 and 30pf. values but only single printings were made of the 1pf., 1, 2 and 5 marks while the 3, 5 and 20pf. went to five, the 8pf. to six, and the 12pf. to eight printings each.

The papers are (1) a semi-surfaced white; (2) a thin greyish semi-transparent white; (3) a stoutish white "forte" paper which has a distintive streaky gum looking something like bark on a tree and (4) a highly surfaced semi-tinted paper. But all values are not found with each kind of paper.

The only certain way to distinguish the printings is by the dates which appear in the lower right hand corner of each sheet, or, in certain printings only, the press number on the blank between stamps 95 and 96. In the case of all values except the 10pf., 1, 2 and 5 marks, two pairs of plates were used.

There are no major varieties to record on these stamps, though blotched, blurred and defective impressions caused by under or over inking and affecting particularly the names of the designer and engraver on the pfennig stamps are common

The low values too, being printed in three colours, also frequently show parts of the design misplaced or merged owing to faulty "register". The mark values are uniformly well printed.

The most elusive of this series is easily the 10pf., no further supplies being produced after the first printing as there was no postal use for such a value. Postally used copies bearing dates in 1945 or early 1946 are well worth finding.

Zone Francaise stamps continued in use till 1947 when, from June onwards they were replaced by separate issues for the three "lander" — Baden, Rheinland-Pfalz, and Wurttemberg. They had already been superseded in the Saar territory in January and February of the same year.

Although only occupying thirteen numbers in the catalogue, an intensely interesting collection may be made of these stamps by including such items as marginal copies bearing production dates to correspond with the different printings, and used examples postmarked in the different parts of the zone.

PROVINCIAL ARMS

The stamps of the Zone Francaise bear a marked resemblance to the regular low value French definitives which show arms of the various French provinces, one of which is shown above.

London Auction Highlights

WHEN the Stamp Auction Season for 1952-53 ended in London recently, a well-attended two day sale made £8,300. This brought the total realisation for the 41 Sales (81 days) to over £237,000 compared with the previous Season's £243,000.

This Season was shorter owing to a blank week during the Coronation. The average per Sale was £5,780 against £5,785 for the previous Season.

A figure very close to London's has been reached by the New York branch of Harmer's plus some £ 25,000 obtained in Sydney. The complete Auction total will approximate a half a million pounds which is some £20,000 higher than for the preceding Season.

The highest London figure reached in a 2-day Sale was £ 8,800. The L. W. Innes General Collection—in all 34 volumes—made over £ 4,500, and the Austin Harris Collection of German States over £ 4,200 In this Sale £ 400 was paid for a used pair of the first stamp of Saxony issued in 1850, the 3 pfenning and for an unused single, £ 230. £ 400, believed to be a record for a Chinese stamp, was obtained for a 3 cent value overprinted dol. 1 in 1897

Many specialised Collections attracted keen international competition, such as the G. H. B. Kitchin Jamaicas, (over £3,000). Sir Eardley Holland's Canadas, a German States Collection which made nearly £ 3,000, fine groups of Ceylon, Great Britain and many other Empire countries.

Overseas Buyers provided strong competition with much bidding from America. Switzerland, in the hard currency group also bought substantially, with Italy still a keen competitor South America was rather less active than usual.

In the Commonwealth countries, South Africa was competing effectively for, mainly, stamps of the old South African Colonies and of the Union. (One important collection of this group came from South Africa and a fair proportion was repatriated). Australia and New Zealand, because of continued Import restrictions, have not been large buyers over the last Season. Canada competed well, mainly for British North American issues.

The general level of prices showed little change, although some weakness was noticeable in the more speculative modern issues of which there was an ample supply on the market.

Most issues of Great Britain, of which there has been something of a surplus over the last three years, sold satisfactorily but at slightly lower levels.

There is still a general shortage of fine classic material of all the more popular countries whilst the market has easily absorbed at good levels all offerings of middle and later issues. All told it was quite a satisfactory Season, demonstrating the strength of the London Auction Market under changing Economic conditions.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

BIG soccer in Bombay, particularly at the Cooperage, is having a respite before the popular Rovers Cup tournament starts in mid-September, but the spotlight is now turned on the Calcutta Football Ground where the National Championship for the Santosh Trophy is being played since August 15.

The Santosh Trophy has special significance this year, ever since it was instituted in 1940, because the running of this tournament sees the complete withdrawal of all barefooters from this season.

Santosh Trophy

It was in 1940 that the Dacca Sporting Association sponsored a proposal to hold a tournament on Inter-Provincial lines. The All-India Football Federation accepted it and Bengal's parent body, the Indian Football Association, donated a handsome trophy to honour the memory of the late Sir Manmathnath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, President of the I.F.A. for many years. It so happened that Bengal annexed the trophy in its very first venture, (1941) played at Bombay, and has since won the trophy on five other occasions.

The tournament was not held in 1942, 1943 and 1948. The first two years because of the political unrest in the country and on the third occasion because most leading State players were away at the London Olympiad.

Bombay has somehow been unlucky; thrice have they entered the final, but each time it was Bengal that 'did them in the eye'. Mysore have won the trophy twice—1946 and 1952. Bombay lost to Mysore last year after a very heated argument on the appointment of referees and there were also a couple of drawn games.

The Standard

The National tournament has certainly brought up the standard of the game and year after year competition is keener. After a lapse of 13 years, the tournament has been made booted, compulsorily and the A.-I.F.F. are determined that no major tournament can be made an exception of this rule.

They have also elucidated their statement about booted play with a strong warning that a player who enters the ground booted, will stay so right to the end. If his boots suffer damage, he may change them, but under no circumstance will he play barefooted.

Good Start

No doubt the World Olympiad to be held at Australia in 1956 is approaching and a start had to be made with boots, as four experienced 'big wigs' of the A.-I.F.F. only realized in 1952 that this was necessary against the hardy European and on difficult grounds, especially moist ones.

This year further progress is expected because India's renowned coaches will be seen at Bengal studying the game as it is played and planning the necessary tactics needed to be adopted by our footballers after taking to boots and after they themselves had watched the Olympiad.

Compliments

The services teams have to be complimented on having taken to booted soccer much before any other association thought about it. But Bombay was the only State Association that made it compulsory for their senior players to don boots in the League and the Hinrichs shield. This lead has prepared the ground for a big victory this season. Mysore and Hyderabad were not slow to don boots and they too have done well reaching the semi-final stage of the upper-half.

Unconsidered Assam have also made remarkable progress and have made their exit in the second round after giving Hyderabad a very stiff fight.

A-I.F.F. Meeting

The A.-I.F.F. Committee and Selection Committee are to meet in Calcutta on August 23 to look into various proposals for the improvement of the game. But, Pankaj Gupta is away in England; as a President his presence would have been a great help, though no man is indispensable.

Coaching Coaches

For several years, the proposal to start a school for coaches on an All-India basis at a suitable centre was considered, but it always remained in cold storage. Efforts to get going now will certainly do much to benefit the game.

The Selection Committee of the A.-I.F.F. is meeting to select players for the Quadrangular tournament to be held at Burma; thereafter, a team to tour the Far East will also be chosen. I understand that only two selectors have been present at Calcutta from the commencement of the National, while the rest only arrived after the quarter-finals. How then can a man be judged on his merits? It is high time that those elected to run our sports bodies should not be so callous. They have a duty to perform and have to answer the thousands of sports-lovers all over the country, because the country's reputation is at stake!

* * *

Youth are expected to provide a high standard of soccer and also a lively game, but seeing the Inter-College Football tournament at the Cooperage these days, one would wonder whether schoolboys were playing a practice game! The standard of soccer is so poor, and the accent of hard-kicking seems to have been forgotten that scraggy limbs try to nibble the ball around in what is barefeet, when boots would improve their power.

The Bombay University Sports Board have to be blamed for not alligning themselves with the State Association and banning barefooters. They have only directed that players who play booted will be chosen for the Inter-University Championship.

A reason for not doing away entirely with barefooters was put forward by the University Sports Secretary. He said that it was hard on students to procure boots. This is frivolous and flimsy a reason; the College has ample funds and can easily provide the boots.

Rowe Twins

I met the Rowe twins, Diane and Rosalind, Britain's famed table tennis women's pair, and they candidly stated that the standard of table tennis "down under"—in Australia, is not of international class, but the Australians are making big attempts by coaching youngsters.

The Rowe sisters were passing through Bombay on their way to England after a very successful tour of Australia where they won all their matches. They dropped in for a couple of hours renewing old ties and happy memories of the days of the World Championships held at the stadium a few years ago.

They almost missed the ship, but were jubilant at the news of England's victory in the test series. They said, "This was the best bit of news in the day."

Coaching For Schools

Forty schools were invited to send four representatives each for the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association's coaching scheme and till now only 13 have responded. August 15 was mentioned as the last date for receipt of replies and by the first week of the announcement 8 teams were already on the list. The response is, indeed, shocking despite the fact that the schools have no financial liability to bear.

Not even 50 per cent for a city like Bombay, which claims to be hockey and sports-minded. And what about those heads of institutions who want to educate youth with a healthy body.

There is yet time for more to come in, and the more the merrier. St. Mary's, St. Sebastian's, Don Bosco's, English School, Antonio da Silva's Antonio de Souza's Cathedral, Christ Church, Guru Nanak, St. Andrew's, St. Stanilaus, Holy Name and Little Flower of Jesus Schools are now on the list.

The scheme will be put into operation in the first week of September with Thursdays and Sundays being the days for the coaching classes.

The figure 13 has also been chosen for the number of honorary coaches available, but I'm sure that if the men were spread out well, say 1 coach for every 6 boys and sufficient match practice. Theory classes will pay big dividends, while physical training should be a MUST.

Finally, the right boys should be chosen for the Chief Minister's XI strictly on merits. And now that Bombay has the onus of staging the first National Schools Hockey Championship, let's hope we also win it.

Shocking Attack

It was shocking news on Thursday night when Aloo Sequeira, India's amateur bantamweight champion was brutally attacked by four assailants at Parel. He was stabbed in the abdomen and despite the serious injury and great loss of blood rallied round to be completely out of danger, but out of his fighting.

Aloo has been chosen to represent India at the Ceylon Invitation Boxing championships. Only early this month he beat B. Bose with a convincing victory. The greater fighter it is learnt was attacked because of his work for boxing. He coaches many youngsters and some one bore a grudge.

Booted Players

Here is a picture of a recent Senior Harwood Football League which for the past season is a fully booted tournament. Note the goalie and the forward in a keen tussle.

The Soccer Angle

BOOTED SOCCER ON THE ANVIL

BOOTED soccer is at long last feeling its way in the Stadiums, the Gymkhanas, the Clubs and the untendered playing fields of Bombay; whether it be north, south, east or west.

However much our players, so accustomed to bare-footed play, disliked the idea, they knew that the day had dawned when their allergieness would overpower them and they would be constrained to don boots; to this the local parent body—the Western India Football Association has put its seal, by banning barefooted play in the State from April 1953 and have begun to systematically eradicate 'our native custom' by making tournaments like the Senior Harwood League and Hinrichs Shield open only to booted sides.

Systematic

Local players of first class soccer and hundreds of others learnt the art of playing shodded slowly, yet systematically. Expert advice by official coaches enabled them to trap the ball, accurately pass and shoot. They are not yet at the top ring of the ladder, but they certainly look like making it.

Bombay's example has to be followed by Associations all over India; unless and until the All India Football Federation, the controlling body for soccer in India, lays down a firm directive in this dirtion, nothing concrete is possible. The parent body should be the first to take this decision, but instead, it made a rather hazy statement that booted play may be made compulsory in 1954, all over the country. But this is not tentative; a strong mandate should be issued to all Associations affiliated to the parent body.

The Army have given the lead already by enforcing strictly this type of play in every tournament that their teams play in. The Navy are in the same category and if I am not mistaken all the Services' Teams are booted to a man.

Eye Opener

India's shameless defeat at the hands of Yugoslavia by ten goals to one should have opened our eyes considerably. The sturdy booted Yugoslavians played booted against our barefooters and they made our big shots of Indian soccer look like fools. They toyed around as they saw the Indians scared to tackle or passing off whenever tackled. This pitiful state of affairs earned the sympathy of the crowd, but to every Indian, to every footballer and to every official this meant the deathknell of barefooted play.

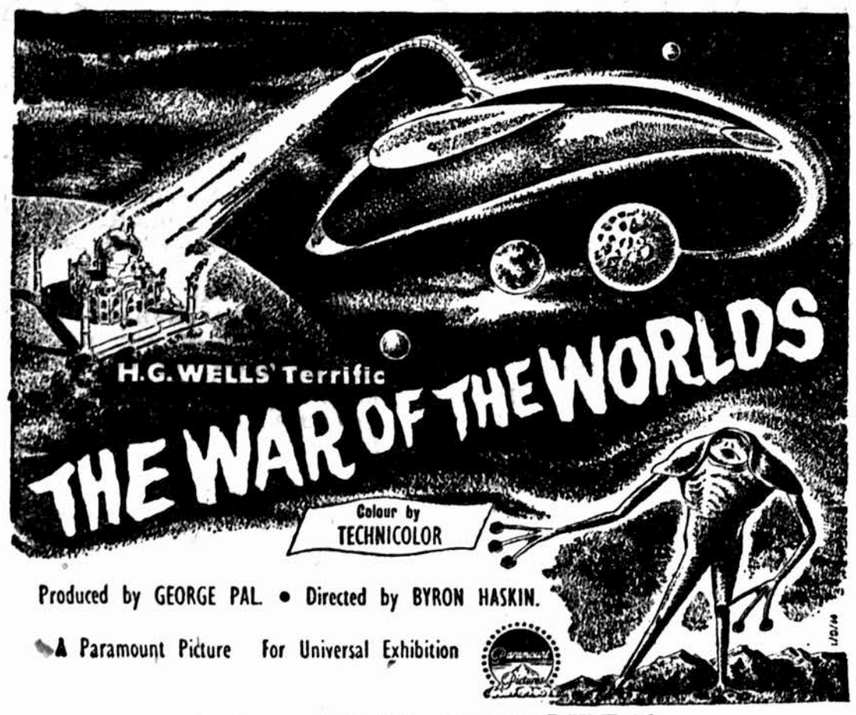
The trip to Helsinki and its aftermath have, therefore, not been altogether fruitless. We learn by mistakes and we are here to gain knowledge; for knowledge is power. So let the shoulder bear the wheel with courage and tenacity, and India's football will one day, not very distant, climb to International status.

Booted play does not in any way slacken down the game, as so many of our barefooters claim. Speed is attained by running in bare feet and dribbling the ball speedily, but this is unfortunately a wrong angle of looking at the game. Hefty clearances from end to end or defence to defence and long passes from the pivot to the outers or wingers are the only means of setting a hot pace to a match. Correct foot work—use of the side step, instep and toe are of immense use in booted soccer; these are otherwise not possible in barefooted play.

The other disadvantage a barefooter faces is that his naked feet suffer injury very often; to such an extent at times, that it necessitates his being kept away from the game a season or so. Thereafter he feels rather diffident to use his dash to purpose and shuns any one that tackles him.

A lame excuse is usually brought forward by soccer authorities and players that they cannot afford boots. Boots in India are moderately priced and they wear well; for this reason only a pair or two will suffice the entire season. Money for this purpose is easily got, but there are means of players doing it themselves if they are wedded to the game; that much love could easily be bestowed on obtaining one's equipment. Clubs should not be slow either, in providing their men with boots, after all, the ultimate glory comes to the club that the player represents.

The sooner we decide to make the change over complete and not hang over, it will be better for Indian Soccer. The next Olympiad is four years hence and we can prepare for it in right earnest right from scratch.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STRAND & EXCELSIOR

The Bombay Chronicle
WEEKLY

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1953

Shah Of Iran Back In Teheran

TRIUMPHAL ARCHES GREET RULER'S RETURN

TEHERAN, AUGUST 22 (UPI-AFP).

THE SHAH OF IRAN ARRIVED HERE ABOUT NOON TODAY FLYING HIS OWN PLANE. THE SHAH WAS MET BY THE NEW PREMIER, GENERAL FAZLOLLAH ZAHEDI, THE MILITARY GOVERNOR AND THE POLICE PREFECT OF TEHERAN, THE CHIEF OF STAFF AND OTHER OFFICIALS. MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY WERE ALSO AT THE AIRPORT.

Throughout the city triumphal arches were being hurriedly erected and the airport and the royal palaces were being decorated.

ONE KILLED IN CLASH

One person was reported killed and several injured in clashes in provincial towns today between pro-Shah and Pro-Mossadeq supporters. At Kermanshah one person was reported killed and several injured and at Rechat 25 people were reported injured in these clashes.

TURNS DOWN OFFER

Nasrollah Entezam was reported today to have turned down the Foreign Minister's portfolio offered him by the new Iranian Premier General Fazlollah Zahedi.

Teheran was more or less calm this morning but most of the bazar still remained closed.

TWIN SISTER GOES TO CANNES

ROME, August 22 (UPI-AFP): The twin sister of Shah of Iran, Princess Ashraf, today left Rome by plan for Nice, from where she will go on to Cannes. Before she left Rome, Princess Ashraf said she was going to France with her husband and son for a cruise aboard their private yacht.

She said it was very probable that she would return to Teheran within a month. She said that the Empress Soraya, who was ill after the events of the past few days was now feeling better and that she and Ashraf would probably return to Iran together.

WHAT SHAH TOLD LONDON PAPER

PARIS August 22 (UPI-AFP): The continental edition of the London "Daily Mail" today carried an interview with the Shah of Iran by its woman correspondent Ellen Travis. She reported the Shah as saying any

(Continued on Page VIII)

HEADACHE *FOR* CHURCHILL

Soviet H-Bomb Sets Problem

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Aug. 22

It is believed that Soviet Hydrogen-bomb must force Sir Winston Churchill to return to his proposal of talks with the Soviet on the highest level to discuss, among other things, effective control of atomic weapons.

One reason for this belief is that now that the Soviet has the Atom-bomb Britain is faced with the prospect of Mass producing it, for the weapon is of military value only in quantity. Britain has the ability to produce the Hydrogen-bomb, but its mass production is a very expensive business. To make one kilogram of Tritium requires eighty kilograms of valuable Uranium. This means setting up a plant to produce Tritium from other sources than Uranium.

America in 1950 began building such a plant at the cost of £800 million.

Pilot Killed In Aircrash

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22 (UPI): 'Spitfire' aircraft belonging to the No 1 I.A.F. Academy crashed about two miles from the Begumpet airport this morning, killing its sole occupant who was a pupil officer.

The aircraft was a complete wreck.

A New Delhi message said: — The Government of India regret to announce the death of Pilot Officer K. S. Gill in a flying accident which occurred this morning (August 22, 1953) near Begumpet, says a Ministry of Defence Press Note.

The next of kin has been informed.

TRANSPORT STRIKE CALLED OFF

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22: The Hyderabad Road Transport Department Employees' Union called off unconditionally this afternoon the 13-day-old strike.

The workers will resume duty from tomorrow, according to the Union's directive.

MADRAS: S. S. "Bharat Veer" carrying 2,202 tons of Burma rice arrived at the Cochin harbour on August 20, 1953. The entire quantity has been stored at the Central Storage Depot, Cochin.

SELLING IRAN'S OIL

New Govt. To Approach U.S.

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, Aug. 22.

The new Perisan Government, it is understood, will make an early attempt to dispose of oil but it may use other channels than those provided by Britain.

The feeling prevails that General Zahedi may approch the United States of America with a view not only for securing Point Four Aid but for persuading Washington not to oppose the initiative of American oil companies. This will be contrary to British interests. The question of use of Abadan refineries will not arise for crude oil will be sold direct.

ARMED RAID IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22 (UPI): Six men armed with revolvers and sten guns raided a jewellery shop in Suren Banerjee Road (Central Calcutta) this evening.

The miscreants silenced the cashier at the point of revolver and snatched away jewellery and a cash bag containing a large amount.

The bandits came in a privtte car and drove away in the same covering their retreat by throwing bombs.

ON INDEPENDENCE DAY AT RAJKOT

Shrimati Shardaben Patel planting a sapling on the occasion of 15th August celebration at Rajkot.

Mau Mau Leader Asks For Surrender Terms

NAIROBI, August 22 (NAFEN).

MAU MAU leader Dedan Kimathi, one-time dairy clerk and now a self-styled general, has asked Kenya's Governor Sir Evelyn Baring for surrender terms.

A note in pidgin English offered to disband the terror gangs if "suitable conditions" were offered.

Baring, who was in the coastal area, immediately concelled all engagements and flew to Nairobi to consult General Sir George Erskine, C-in-C, East Africa.

THE OFFER

They have worked out details which provide immunity from prosecution for capital offences to all Mau Mau who surrender voluntarily.

Two exceptions are made — proven murderers and those who have committed atrocities will be taken in for trial.

Thousands of copies of Baring's reply are being dropped on the Aberdare Mountains in the Mount Kenya Forest, the Kikuyus' chief hideouts.

Not all Mau Mau are likely to follow Kimathi's lead.

Special attention is being paid to activities of rumour mongers who are reported trying to whip up scattered hostile elements.

At the same time, Baring is promising through the medium of leaflets, radio, films and travelling information caravans to tackle economic and social grievances once terror methods cease.

No Terms To Mau Mau Men

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): Reports that the Government was prepared to negotiate with Mau Mau leaders were flatly denied by an authoritative source here today. Military operations will continue at a steady rate of pressure, it was added. The same source further emphasised that there was no questions of any amnesty for any Mau Mau adherent or of setting free any Mau Mau leader or adherent now in custody.

United Front Of Goans Sacks 2 Officers

BOMBAY, August 22 (UPI).

MR. Francis Mascarenhas and Mr. Waman Desai, President and General Secretary respectively of the United Front of Goans, have been removed from the offices they held and suspended from membership of the Front until final ratification by the General Body at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Front held today.

It will be recalled that these two Front leaders had been recently to Goa and it was reported that they were negotiating with the Portuguese Government in Goa on behalf of the Front. It was also reported that they were detained by the Goan Government for some time and released later.

Mr. Cristovam Furtado, General Secretary of the United Front of Goans, has issued a statement to the press wherein certain serious allegations have been levelled against Mr. Mascarenhas and Mr. Waman Desai. Mr. Furtado alleges that these Front leaders prepared the ground for their alleged negotiations with the collaboration of Mr. Montedo, the Goa policeman who had been here recently in connection with the extradition of Goan criminals wanted by the Goa police, that these people signed an undertaking in the name of the Front in the office of the Notary Public of Damaun — a document, in the words of Mr. Furtado, which "spells high treason to Nationalist India."

"MERELY A SHAM"

The General Secretary of the Front further states that the reported arrest and detention of these two persons in Goa "was merely a sham to camouflage the negotiations, against a probe being made into the affair by the Nationalist workers and the Government of India."

According to Mr. Furtado, Messrs Mascarenhas and Desai when asked by the Front Executive to submit a report on the negotiations alleged to have been conducted by them in Damaun and to produce the document, or a duly authenticated copy thereof, failed to do so or to clear themselves of the serious allegations made against them.

The Front Executive by a resolution adopted at today's meeting has completely disowned any responsibility for the alleged negotiations and the document, and described it "a sheer fraud."

NEW COMMITTEE

The Working Committee of the Front has now been reconstituted with Dr. Juliao Menezes as President, Mr. Cristovam Furtado, Mr. Sanches De Souza, Joint Secretaries, Mrs. M. De Souza, Treasurer and Mr. M. A. Da Costa and Mr. Keni and others as members.

It Rained Milk!

BARODA, Aug. 22 (HS): According to reports reaching here from Ramnagar, in Sankheda Taluka, villagers were surprised to receive 'milky' rain fall for a few minutes, last week.

It is stated that Shri Narotam Patel, a prominent man in Ramnagar, collected nearly three glasses of this milky rain water, and in order to test it, drank it. According to him, it tasted like milk. The rain water was whitish in colour, it is learnt. This has created a great sensation amongst the neighbouring villages.

Adivasi Students Grow Foodgrains

DEPUTY MINISTER'S PRAISE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Deputy Minister for Backward Classes, concluded his first tour of the backward areas of Thana District by visiting the Adiwasi villages in Dahanu and Palghar Talukas, on Tuesday. He inspected at least 25 farms in which paddy is grown under the Japanese method of cultivation. He was glad to find that the Adiwasi cultivators have understood the technique of the Japanese method.

At Manor, in Palghar Taluka, the Deputy Minister met social workers and primary teachers working in the backward villages in and around Manor. The Minister advised them to be self-reliant in respect of food and clothing. He praised the efforts of the Adiwasi inmates of the hostel at Manor, who had grown foodgrains on waste lands, which would meet their year's food requirements.

BEE-KEEPERS' MEETING

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22: The Union Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, has called a joint meeting of the All-India Bee-keepers' Association and the Indian Council of Bee-keeping at Jaisalmer House, New Delhi, on Monday, August 24, 1953.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF BURMA

National Housing and Town & Country Development Board.

TENDER NOTICE.

PROPOSED NEW UNION CENTRAL HOSPITAL.

A. PILING.

TENDERS are invited from approved contractors for the furnishing and installation of cast in place piles for the proposed Union Central Hospital, Rangoon.

Plans, Specifications and all particulars can be obtained from the Architects, Litchfield, Whiting, Panero, Severud and Associates, Temporary Government Office Building, 27th Street, Rangoon; or from the office of the National Housing and Town & Country Development Board, Rangoon.

Tenders will be received in triplicate. Two copies to be forwarded to the office of the National Housing and Town & Country Development Board, 228-234 Bogyoke Street, Rangoon and one copy to the Architects principal office 415 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York, U.S.A. by 1 p.m. on the 21st day of September, 1953, at which time the tenders will be publicly opened in the office of the Chief Executive Officer, National Housing and Town & Country Development Board.

Plans, Tender Forms and full particulars will be forwarded, on application, to bona fide contractors on payment of Kyats 150/- or equivalent which will be returned upon receipt of a bona fide Tender.

All Drafts or Chalans to be made payable to the National Housing Board. No Cheques will be accepted.

(Sd.) KYAW SEIN
M.Sc., (Manch.), M.I.C.E.,
Chief Executive Officer,
National Housing and Town & Country Development Board.
(6977)

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City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Shud 14, 2009.
Muslim: Zilhej 12, 1372.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 26, 1322.
Sunrise 6-22 a.m.
Sunset 7-01 p.m.
Hightide 11-02, 22-53.
Lowtide 04-13, 17-04.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY: Under auspices of Praja Socialist Party (Bombay), public meeting at 6 p.m. at Shivaji Park, Dadar, to mobilise public opinion against the proposed Rent Control Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Asoka Mehta will preside. Mr. M. V. Donde and Acharya P. K. Atre will speak.

VIDYA BHAVAN VYAKHANMALA: Mr. M. Ananthasayanam to speak on Essential unity of all religions.

BRITISH COUNCIL: Discussion on the "Profession of Librarianship" at French Bank Building, Homji Street, 4 p.m.

HINDI SANGIT PRACHARAK SAMITI: Prof. Yeshwant Rao to lecture on "Why India Government should not recognise Indian Music as Science for research" at Kalabhavan Hall, Bombay 12, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL: Opening ceremony of new office at Karim Building, 237 Ripon Road, 11 a.m.

BHARATIYA JAN SANGH: Meeting of Sangh workers at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Onam celebration at Podar College Hall, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

SHRI PRAKASH SATSANGH MANDAL: Balpanditji Chandramaulesh to lecture at Prem Kutir, near Nariman Point, Marine Drive, 8 a.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Hon'ble Justice R. G. Simmons to speak on "Citizenship Building" at Bhavan Gita Mandir Hall, 6-30 p.m.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD: Inauguration of reading room and library at 6 Kanara House, Mogal Lane, 9 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION BOMBAY: I'd Gathering, Public lectures on significance of I'duzzha and Qurbani and Social Gathering at Saboo Siddik Hall, Sheppard Road, 5 p.m.

LECTURE: On "Karma Philosophy" by Mr. Sushil Muniji Maharaj at Shri Sthanakvasi Jain Upsara, near Vile Parle Station, Vile Parle, 3 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Oppo. Flora Fountain. Public lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Control and Enlightenment of the Mind" at 6-15 p.m.

Shravan Ceremony

The Rig and Yajur Veda Upakarma will be conducted by Brahmasri Manakkal V. Sundaresa Dikshitar today and on Monday at Sankara Mattam, Matunga. Mahasankalpam and Adhyayana Arambham at 10-30 a.m.

AT VADALA Sri Dikshitar will conduct Yajur Veda Upakarma at Central Govt. Quarters at Vadala on Monday at 9 a.m.

AT MATUNGA: "Shri Kethandapatti Narasimhachariar will conduct SHRAVAN at Visveswara Bhavan, Matunga between 9 and 10-30 a.m. and at Viswas Bhavan, Matunga between 10-30 and 12 noon on Monday.

YAJUR UPAKARMA: Sri N. S. S. Vadhyar will conduct Yajur Upakarma on Monday at Bhuta Nivas, Matunga.

MELATUR VAIDYAR: Brahma Sri M. S. Vaidyanatha Srouthigal to conduct 'Rigveda' Sravana Upakarma at South Indian Bhajan Samaj premises, Telang Road, Matunga between 6 a.m. and noon.

2 Cases Of Stabbing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two cases of stabbing, one serious, occurred last night in the city.

In one instance, a man was set upon by two or three unknown persons and stabbed at Bhoiwada. The injured person was removed to hospital almost immediately, but as the injury was diagnised to be minor, he was discharged after treatment.

In the other case, man was stabbed at Colaba, in what is believed to be a dispute over a girl. His condition, in hospital, is believed to be serious.

Widespread Rain In Konkan

POONA, Aug. 22 (UPI): The following is the all-India weather summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hours (IST) today:

Rainfall has been widespread in Chota Nagpur, Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal, East Uttar Pradesh and the Konkan.

Principal reported amounts are: Gorakhpur 3 inches, Midnapur 2 inches, Purilia 1½ inches, Lucknow 3 inches, Mahabaleshwar 2 inches, Purnea 1½ inches, Lonavla 1½ inches.

Forecast till evening of Sunday: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, and along the West Coast. Isolated heavy falls are likely in Bihar and east Uttar Pradesh.

MORE SHOWERS FOR BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs may have increasing showers during the next 24 hours, the Weather Bureau forecast today.

During the 24 hours ending 8-30 this morning, Santa Cruz recorded six cents and Colaba 13 cents. The maximum rainfall was at Malabar Hill, which recorded 17 cents.

The total rainfall for the season comes to 83.71 inches, which is 30 inches above normal. Santa Cruz has recorded 90.8 inches

M.B. Minister Praises Bombay Press

Keeping Democracy Alive

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"A powerful press always plays an important part in keeping democracy alive and Bombay newspapers are doing a useful service in that direction not only in the State but also in the adjoining State of Madhya Bharat, where most of them were very popular among the people," said Mr. Sitaram Jajoo, Minister for Information, Government of Madhya Bharat, here today.

Mr. Jajoo was speaking to local pressmen at a lunch at Taj Mahal Hotel. Among those present on the occasion were: Mr. M. N. Cama, Managing Director of the "Bombay Chronicle" group of newspapers, Mr. J. C. Jain, General Manager, "Times of India", and many city editors and journalists.

Mr. Jajoo referred to the progress made by the Madhya Bharat State since its formation six years ago. He said during this period "we achieved many things but our main attention was, and is being devoted to popularise education among the people residing in villages."

The State had opened a number of primary schools in villages and more and more schools were being opened in rural areas, Mr. Jajoo added.

Mr. Jajoo said that one time there existed some rivalries among public workers, but now they were all united for the welfare of the people of the State and the relations between industrial workers and the Government were very cordial.

Believe It Or Not

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): For the first time two Africans have been elected to the Students' Representative Council of the University of Cape Town. They are J. Hlaba and J. Mutambikwa.

Hlaba said he was opposed to "all forms of racial discrimination" and "segregation."

FLOOD AID SHOW AT MINERVA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In view of the havoc caused by floods in various parts of the State and the great necessity for urgent relief required by the victims, the Walkeshwar-Mahaluxmi Group of Social Welfare Committees have decided to organize a charity film show at the Minerva Talkies, Lamington Road tomorrow at 9 a.m.

The historical picture, "JHANSI KI RANI", will be shown.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C., will preside.

Tickets priced at 10 annas; Re. 1/5/-; Rs. 2/10/- and Rs. 5/- are available from Mrs. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan (No. 75397); Mrs. M. D. Vakil (No. 73031); Mr. B. A. Gaag (Gangawalla Bldg., Arthur Rd., Tardeo); Mr. Shanitilal Sonawala (No. 72774); Mr. Dhunsook Sethna (6, Walkeshwar Rd.) and Mr. A. G. Achwal (Sastri Hall).

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TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23.
BOMBAY
243 metres.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-15 Programme, 07-15 M. songs, 07-30 Instr. music, 07-45 Ami Rana, G. songs, 08-15 K. Chonkar, vocal, 11-45 D. M. Kamat, vocal, 12-15 For women, G., 13-10 S. Upadhyay, violin, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 K. Chonkar, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Ami Rana, G. song, 18-30 D. M. Kamat, vocal, 19-00 S. Upahyay, violin, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 D. M. Kamat, vocal, 20-45 Ami Rana, G. songs, 21-15 K. music, 21-45 Guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS 353m.

08-00 S. Upadhyay, violin, 08-45 K. Chonkar, M. songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Swadesh Kumari, H. songs, 12-30 AIR artist, tabla, 13-00 V. R. Desai, M. songs, 13-30 Swadesh Kumari, H. songs, 13-50 C. Nagarkar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M., 18-20 For villages in M., at 18-50 in K., 19-20 V. R. Desai, M. songs, 19-30 Swadesh Kumari, H. songs, 20-30 Akhrar-ul-Imam, U talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 V. R. Desai, M. songs, 21-30 K. Chonkar, vocal, 22-00 C. Nagarkar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 321m.—07-30 Bhajanavali, 07-45 Indira Pendse, bhairaon, 08-15 Indira Pendse, bhajan, 09-00 B. H. Patel, bhajans, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 and 18-10 B. M. Patel, bhajan and geets, 18-20 Madhuri Khare, compsns, 18-30 Locals (Ahm), 18-35 Geet gunjan (Ahm.), 19-00 Indira Pendse, gaud Malhar, 19-15 Madhuri Khare, bhajans, 19-30 For industrial workers, (Ahm) 19-30 Locals, (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 20-15 Indira Pendse, bhajan, 20-30 Your choice, 21-15 Madhuri Khare, bhajans, 21-30 R. Thakore, 'Vismruta', G. play.

RADIO CEYLON

19 and 41m.—7-00 a.m. Melody Time, 7-15 Sunrise Serenade, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orch., Interlude, 8-00 Choice of People, 8-05 RMDC Sports Review, 8-15 Choice of People, 9-00 Jazz Club USA, 9-30 Top Tunes of Yesteryear.

25 and 49 m.—6-00 p.m. These were hits, 6-15 Home News from Ceylon, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 Treasure Chest, 7-00 Your Radio Doctor, 7-15 Freddy Martin Show, 7-30 Twentieth Century Serenade, 8-00 Gems from Musical Comedy, 8-30 Double or Quits, 9-00 Top Tunes of Week, 9-30 Revival Time, 10-00 Shall We dance?

Morning—Hindi: 31m. 7-00/9-30 a.m. music.

Evening—Hindi: 25 and 49 m.—7-00/8-00 p.m. Music. 8-00/8-30 p.m. Ovaltine, 8-30/10 p.m. Music.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 15-15 BBC Symp. orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music! 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Much binding.

EASTERN SERVICE: 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-30 Mail bag.

TALK ON TEMPERANCE

On Sunday (August 23) at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio Bombay will broadcast a talk on "Temperance" by A. V. Olson, Vice-President of the International Temperance Association, Washington. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Master Manhar Barve

On Sunday (23rd August) vocal music by Master Manhar Barve can be heard from AIR Bombay at 08-15 and 17-30 hours on Bombay A and 08-45 and 21-30 hours on Bombay B.

THACKER'S FAMOUS DIRECTORY 1954

This 91st Edition now under preparation will contain new and valuable features in addition to a wealth of detailed and general information collected from all over the WORLD and in particular relating to INDIA and PAKISTAN. An indispensable book of reference.

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Bakshi Wins First Round

KASHMIR RETURNS TO NORMALCY

SRINAGAR, August 22 (UPI).

WITH calm prevailing all over the Kashmir Valley till last midnight, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad has won his spurs in controlling the disruptive elements in the State without the use of much force, writes the UPI political correspondent from Srinagar.

The first fury of "disruptionists offensive" which lasted hardly three days has now spent itself and the pro-Abdullah movement which was confined to few isolated pockets of the pro-Pakistan elements in Srinagar and its suburbs appears to have petered out.

Masses on the whole have remained unaffected. Pro-Abdullah and Pro-Pakistani combination had placed high hopes on the Id Day, yesterday, when they expected recrudescence of trouble in the Valley but they got a rude shock when they found normalcy prevailing everywhere and the confectioners, bakers, butchers, milkmen and others doing roaring business. Such was the great rush of people, especially Muslims, to local cinema halls that it was difficult to get entry into any of the halls. Buses and tongas are in streets as usual and all shops are open.

According to official figures, more than fifty per cent of the total of a little over 400 persons arrested during the last twelve days have tendered apologies and have since been released. Cases of others are under review.

The total number of dead, according to official figures, are nine. The number of injured does not exceed half a dozen people.

New York Paper Sees Hope In Kashmir

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): In an editorial entitled "Hope in Kashmir", the "New York Herald Tribune" says today that the prolonged tension between India and Pakistan over Kashmir was costly and dangerous to both sides. In the face of the constant threat of militant Communism north of the Himalayas, the whole sub-continent was jeopardized by this state of chronic crisis. The uprising in Srinagar demonstrated all too plainly the explosive qualities of the situation and the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India have taken the statesmanlike decision to end the danger once and for all.

MAHASABHA ON KASHMIR PROBLEMS

Plea For Clarification On Plebiscite Issue

NEW DELHI, August 22 (UPI).

AT an informal conference of prominent Hindu Mahasabha leaders held at the residence of Sri. N. C. Chatterjee, M.P., President of the Hindu Mahasabha, the recent developments in Kashmir and the joint communique of the two Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan were discussed.

The problem of Hindu minority in East Bengal as well as the alleged "campaign of repression going on in Madhya Bharat against the Mahasabha after the reverses of the Congress in the recent bye-elections" was also discussed.

The informal conference also discussed the letter of Giani Kartar Singh, Secretary of the Shromani Akali Dal, addressed to the President of the Mahasabha with regard to the grievances of the Sikh community.

The representatives of different states generally adopted a critical attitude towards the agreement with regard to the overall plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir "which may imperil the fate of the provinces of Jammu and Ladakh, if they are interlinked with the Kashmir Valley and the Azad Kashmir territory". It is understood that attempts are being made for getting clarification on this issue from the authorities.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met here today under the presidentship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Prominent among those who attended the meeting were: Shri Debendranath Mookerjee, M.L.C. Shri G. S. Gandhye, Prof. Ram Singh, M.L.A., Dr. N. B. Khare, M. T., Mehant Digvijai Nath, Shri V. G. Deshpande, M.P., Capt. Keshabchander, Sri Hardayal Devgum, Shri Rakhari Chatterjee, M.L.A., Shri Makhanlal Biswas, Shri Asutosh Lahiry, Prof. Manoharlal, Sri Surya Dev Sharma, Seth Bishanchander Giani Pindi Das, Lala Ganpat Rai, Shri H. B. Bhide, Shri L. B. Chalpe, Shri Indraprakash, Shri Nityanarayan Banerjee, Shri Vishwanath Agarwal, Shri Balraj Khanna and Pandit Narendranath Das.

The meeting at the outset, passed a resolution mourning the tragic and sudden death of Dr. Shyama Prasal Mookherjee in detention at Srinagar, and recalling his great services to the country.

The resolution on Dr. Mookherjee's death says:

"This Committee expresses its deep regret that the Government has not yet acceded to the universal public demand for the appointment of an independent commission of enquiry to enquire into the circumstances leading to the death of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee. The Committee is not satisfied with the official statements which had been issued by and on behalf of Sheikh Abdullah's Government aud by the Prime Minister of India. The least that the Parliament of India and the Government of this country should do is to appoint a tribunal to find out whether the Kashmir Government was guilty of culpable negligence in the treatment of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee."

The Committee discussed the situation in Jammu and Kashmir State and on the recent joint press communique issued by both the Prime Ministers for over two hours and a committee consisting of Shri N. C. Chatterjee, President, with Dr. N. B. Khare, M.P., Shri Debendranath Mookherjee, M.L.C., Dr. Gokal Chand Narang and Shri V. G. Deshpande M.P., was appointed to draft a resolution which will be placed before the meeting scheduled to meet tomorrow the 23rd August 1953 at 8-30 a.m.

The All-India Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha will meet in the Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan tomorrow at 4 p.m.

Chatterjee's Speech

In the course of his speech to the Working Committee Shri Chatterjee said: "Mr. Nehru in his statement in Parliament failed to refer to the significant part which foreign influence played in the recent disruptionist activities of Sheikh Abdullah and his satellites. Mr. Nehru persisted in blaming "the unfortunate agitation in recent months" by which he meant the Parishad movement, for what had happened. It seems that the Prime Minister of India is still attempting to white-wash the sins of his old comrade for his recent 'volte face.'

"We hope that the subversive foreign influences have been checkmated and would be defeated in Kashmir. The Government of India should be strong and vigilant and must keep a careful watch on the fifth-columnists in Kashmir and in India.

"I hope the Prime Minister of Pakistan will induce the press of his country to refrain from publishing unfair and inflamatory account of happenings in Kashmir. The call of 'Jehad' was adding fuel to the flames of public passion and indignation.

ACCESSION FINAL

"The Hindu Mahasabha has all along maintained that the accession of Kashmir to India was final and irrevocable.

WANTED CLARIFICATION

"The Mahasabha is not happy over the recent joint press communique issued by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan on the 20th August which announced that there had been an agreement on the holding of Plebiscite in Kashmir. It is also reported that Plebiscite is to be for the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir. If the result of the vote is taken on an overall basis, then it may imperil not only the valley, but also the fate of Jammu and Ladakh. We want clarification on this issue. We want an assurance that if in an area which contiguous with India, there is an overwhelming majority for integration with Bharat, that area will be with India, irrespective of the result of the overall vote.

Fire Damage Estimated At Rs. 50,000

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The extent of the damage caused by yesterday's disastrous fire was estimated this morning by the fire brigade at Rs. 50,000.

Of this sum, the building was valued at Rs. 35,000, and the stocks of tailor's, paper merchant's, plastic worker's and local merchant's establishments on the ground floor collectively at Rs. 15,000.

The number of fatalities, which has already been reported as 11, remains unchanged

Alleged Possession Of Foodgrains Without Permit

5 HOUSEWIVES AND 1 MAN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Five housewives and one man were arrested by the Crime Branch II, late on Friday evening for alleged possession of foodgrains without permit.

Police told Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas at the Mazagaon Court today that Kalimabai Mutaya, Jamnabai Laxman, Sonabai Bhimsen, Kalubai Mugalya, Mugattabai Shelya and Sivagami Kalakswami were stopped by a plainclothes constable of C.B. II and on a search made of their bags large quantities of foodgrains were seized.

They could not produce the ration cards against the foodgrains, nor could they give a satisfactory explanation of how they came to be in possession of the foodgrains.

The police seized 15 pounds of rice from the first and the last suspect; 28 pounds of rice from the second; 25 from the third; and 22 pounds from the fourth and fifth.

They were offered bail in the sum of Rs. 200 by the police but the bail amount was reduced to Rs. 100 by the Magistrate.

One Arrested For Alleged Abetment In Cheating Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bhagwandas Nanji, who is alleged to have abetted another in cheating a city merchant by posing as a bogus servant of a bogus master, was taken into custody by the police yesterday.

Police said that Nanji posed as the servant of Rasik Stores at Nasik, while his accomplice, who has already been taken into custody, posed as the proprietor of the Stores.

In conjunction, they cheated a city merchant by placing an order for gas mantles worth Rs. 325. Nanji's accomplice is said to have given a cheque not belonging to him and obtained delivery of the goods.

Later on, the complainant discovered that the cheque was a stolen one and lodged a complaint with the police.

Nanji was arrested on a statement made by his accomplice. He was today produced before Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas at the Mazagaon Court and ordered to be released on bail.

3 DRY LAW ARRESTS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Central Preventive Section of the Prohibition police today seized nearly 500 gallons of wash and over 5 gallons of illicit liquor in two different raids in the city.

The police dismantled two working stills and took into custody three men: Shankar Bagade, Sadashiv Laxman and Gunaji Laxman.

All the three were put up before Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas at the Mazagaon Court and ordered to be released on bail.

ASSAULT CASES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two cases of assault were recorded by the city police yesterday.

A taxi driver was alleged to have been assaulted by one Vazirkhan Kalekhan, while he was under the influence of liquor, the police told Presidency Magistrate M. J. Gordhandas at the Mazgaon Court today.

Kalekhan, in turn, the police said, was beaten up by members of the public who came to the rescue of the taxi driver. Both were removed to the hospital for treatment.

Police have put Kalekhan under arrest on charges of assault and consuming liquor. He was ordered to be released on bail.

In the second case, the complainant and the alleged assailant walked into Dongri police station yesterday to lodge a complaint.

The Police said that Mangalsingh Govindsingh was alleged to have assaulted the complainant. While the complaint was being recorded at the police station, Govindsingh is said to have threatened the complainant "to finish him off" no sooner than he stepped out.

Govindsingh who is described by the police as "a known dangerous and desperate character" was taken into custody to prevent him from carrying out his alleged threat. Police requested Presidency Magistrate, M. J. Gordhandas to remand him into custody.

He was, however, ordered to be released on bail.

'Contempt Of Bar'

KARWAR, Aug. 22 (UPI): The Karwar Bar Association at one of its meetings condemned the treatment meted out by the Mamlatdar of Ankola to one of the members of the Bar Association.

An advocate, Mr. S. B. Mavinkurve, who had heard a Tenancy case before the Mamlatdar of Ankola, was asked by the presiding officer to produce a proof of his enrolment as an advocate before he conducted the case.

The Bar Association in a resolution characterised the "conduct of the Mamlatdar as a studied and deliberate contempt of the bar" and condemned the treatment meted to Mr. Mavinkurve.

CAIRO, (NAFEN): The new Austrian Minister in Cairo categorically denied that Austria will pay compensation to Israel for Jewish sufferings during the second World War.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22 (UPI): Dull and easy conditions prevailed in the local Share Market with nothing of any importance was reported in today's short session and the volue of business was done in a moderate scale.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.

GOVT. SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan (1986) Rs. 81-14, Rs. 82-3 s lots, 3 per cent (1957) Rs. 98-2, 3 per cent loan (1959-61) Rs. 95-14.

BANKS: United Commercial Bank Rs. 35-8 sl, United Banks Rs. 3-9.

JUTES: Agarpara Rs. 17-3, Howrah Rs. 22-14, Kinnison Rs. 188, Delta Rs. 233 sl, Kamarhatty Rs. 179.

COALS: Burrakur Rs. 8-9, Standard Rs. 20-12.

COTTON: Kesoram Rs. 18-6.

TEAS: Maud Rs. 13, 13-12, 14-4, Hantapara Rs. 149.

MISCELLANEOUS: Airways (India) Ltd. Rs. 10-2, Rs. 10-4, Assam Bengal Cement Rs. 3-1, Sone Valley Cement Rs. 6-9, Rs. 6-10, Indian Copper Rs. 2-13, Rs. 2-12, Indian Iron Rs. 22-3, Rs. 22-2, Ganges Rope Rs. 174-8, Rallis India Ltd Rs. 67, F and C Osler Rs. 7-5, Rs. 7-4, Godfrey Philip Rs. 30, Shaw Wallace Rs. 11, B. B. Petrol Rs. 1-3, Rs. 1-4, India Steamship Rs. 86-10, Rs. 6-11.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, August 22.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Aug. 22 (UPI): Kerb quotations in Bombay today at 9 p.m. were as follow.

Tata Deferred Rs. 1942-8, Indian Iron Rs. 22-1, Silver forward Rs. 152-3, Gold Rs. 87-2-6. Cotton February 1954 contract Rs. 644-8, Castorseed September delivery Rs. 143.

Personal

LOHIA FOR LUCKNOW

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22 (UPI): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Praja-Socialist leader, who was here in connection with the Bureau meeting of the Asian Socialist Conference, left today for Delhi 'en route' to Lucknow.

RENUKA RAY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Shrimati Renuka Ray, Minister for Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of West Bengal, left for Delhi today. She will be presiding over the Executive Committee meeting of All-India Women's Conference on Sunday.

Shrimati Ray will also lead a deputation on behalf of the All-India Women's Conference to the Prime Minister and to the Law Minister on the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill and the Civil Marriage Bill.

Stop Press

PELLA'S GOVERNMENT GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE

ROME, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): According to Lobby circles, Italian Prime Minister - Designate Guiseppe Pella's Government today obtained a majority of over 50 votes in the Italian Senate. Pella's Government was approved last week in the Chamber of Deputies.

NEW SULTAN'S PROCLAMATION

RABAT, August 22: The new Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Ben Arafa, issued today in Marrakesh a proclamation affirming his wish to restore harmony and peace in his empire.

NATEKAR SUBDUES LEWIS IN FINAL

Wins Title For 2nd Year In A Row

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NANDU Natekar won the men's singles title of the Bombay Presidency Open Badminton Championships with a straight games win over veteran George Lewis at the Hindu Gymkhana Court this evening. This was also his season's second title; the first being the WIAA Championship.

NANDU NATEKAR.

Shashi Bhat and Tehmi Vakeel secured a facile victory over the Mistry sisters to win the women's paired event. Shashi Bhat also entered the final of the mixed event in partnership with Natekar, which gives both a chance of gaining the triple crown.

Natekar's victory over Lewis was another triumph for youth over age. George played a grand game in the initial stage and actually led but at 13 the score was level and at 15 again, but Natekar grabbed the extra points with his forceful play. The second game saw Natekar subdue a tired Lewis.

Lewis was strong with his deep tosses and back hand shots, but Natekar excelled in his drops and many an ace was scored with his back hand drop shots.

The results were:

MEN'S SINGLES: (Final)

Nandu Natekar beat George Lewis 18-17, 15-7.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Final)

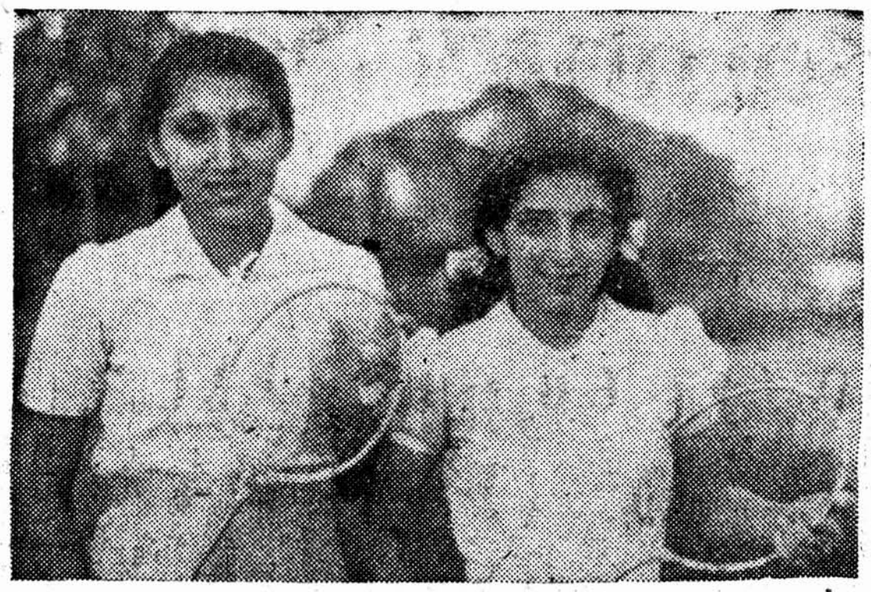
Shashi Bhat and Tehmi Vakeel beat Tehmi Mistry and Homai Mistry 15-3, 15-8.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Finals)

N. M. Natekar and Shashi Bhat beat M. K. Bhopardikar and Miss Uplekar 15-4, 17-14; Devinder Mohan and Tehmi Vakeel beat Vikram Bhat and Siloo Vakeel 15-11, 15-6.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

5 p.m. Sushila Rege vs. Shashi Bhat; 5-30 p.m. R. A. Dongre and M. K. Bhopardikar vs. N. M. Natekar and D. N. Dhongade, 6 p.m. N. M. Natekar and Shashi Bhat vs. Devinder Mohan and Tehmi Vakeel.



Shashi Bhat and Tehmi Vakeel beat Tehmi Mistry and Homai Mistry to win the Bombay Presidency Open mixed event on Saturday evening at the Hindu Gymkhana.

IAF Win Final

PRESIDENT'S ESTATE SOCCER

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI): Indian Air Force XI won the final of the President's Estate Challenge Shield Football tournament defeating the Youngmen by three goals to one here today. The match was witnessed by a large gathering including the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and many other distinguished persons.

IAF took the lead in the third minute of the game. It was through their centre forward Balakrishnan who scored with a nice angular shot off a pass from outside left Patric.

Youngmen burdened with one goal so early put up a good fight and equalised seven minutes later. The equaliser, however, was, to the utter disappointment of the Air Force team, only a self-goal. It was wrong header into his goal by right full back John while clearing a corner kick taken by inside right Yusuf of the Youngmen. But this disappointment of the Airmen was shortlived, as in the 20 minute Vishwanath, the inside-left, collected a good pass from Balakrishnan and converted to his side's account. The next ten minutes were then fought hard and exchanges were even but both sides did give no way.

Marciano May Be 'Too Fine' For Next Bout

NEW YORK, August 22 (NAFEN).

THE fear that world heavyweight champion Rocky Marciano may enter the ring "too fine" in his second defence of the title against Roland LaStarza on September 24 was expressed here by his handlers.

Lester Bromberg, well-known boxing commentator, writing in the New York World-Telegram, quoted Al Weill, the champion's manager, as saying that Marciano, who started boxing at his camp at Grossinger, New York a fortnight ago, was "getting his punching distance already". Weill added, "I don't want him in shape too soon. We got plenty of time."

Another soprts writer, Bob Cooke, of the New York Herald-Tribune, commenting on the heavyweight clash caustically observes that the boxing public who had once considered the matter rationally and were convinced the bout was a mis-match had now surrendered to the "antitoxin provided by fight promoters and publicists."

"This insidious drug is the one which claims LaStarza has a chance to beat Marciano," says Cooke.

Cooke, after lambasting the publicists whose 'insidious words captivate the eardrum and block your road to reason", opines that fans "in the know" already are wondering whether the mismatch is worth 30 dol. for a ringside seat.

Meanwhile, Harry Markson, matchmaker of the International Boxing Club denied a report that a theatre TV organisation had paid 125,000 dol. for rights to the Marciano-LaStarza fight. He admitted, however, there was a minimum guarantee at a lower figure

BOARD PRESIDENT IN A FIX

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22 (UPI): Although the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India has no confirmation or denial from Mr. P. Gupta about the reported appointment of Duckworth as manager of the Jubilee Cricket team, he expressed his belief that the appointment must have been finalised.

This belief was based on reports reaching him from Mr. Gupta's personal friends in Calcutta. The President stated on Saturday, that Mr. Gupta's friends, he believed, might have received letters from Mr. Gupta on the point.

When he was asked if Mr. Gupta violated the latest directive from the Board not to finalize contract with the players without the Board's consent as he is reported to have done in the case of Duckworth's appointment he only nodded his head and said, "I do not know what the Board will do if this directive is repeatedly flouted by their representative."

"The board may even scrap the whole thing," he concluded.

ASIAN CONTESTANT FOR MR. UNIVERSE TITLE

KARACHI, Aug. 22 (NAFEN).

Iqbal Butt — Mister Pakistan"—has returned here after competing in the "Mister Universe" contest in London and visiting physical cultural centres on the Continent and Turkey.

Iqbal Butt, the only Asian contestant for the world title, was placed fourth and received a medal of merit.

The "Mister Universe" title was won by bill Pearl of the United States.

Reserve Bank Wins Again

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing the return match with the WIMCO Chess Club, in an eleven-board encounter, the Reserve Bank of India Chess Club, upheld their previous victory when they met at the WIMCO premises this evening.

The Bank players scored four points from the top five boards and finished easily with a score of 8 out of a possible eleven.

The individual scores were:

K. R. V. Avadani 0, John Mathews 1; M. C. Srivastava 1, P. R. Subramanian 0; P. Balakrishnan 1, V. N. Narayan 0; P. Narayan Rao 1; P. N. Sunderam 0, V. M. Apte 1, K. N. Tata 0; K. C. Bhargava 1, R. Gopalan 0; R. R. Kalke 1, T. J. Mathews 0; R. D. Pusalkar 0, Joe Braganza 1; Y. N. Sharma 0, C. Kawasji 1; I. M. N. Fernandez 1, M. A. Salvadore 0; J. N. Narvekar 1, M. K. Mahadevan 0.

Indian Cricketers Invited To Pakistan

KARACHI, Aug. 22 (NAFEN).

Four Indian Test Cicketers have been invited to play in an exhibition cricket match here.

The invitations are reported to have been sent through the Board of Control for Cricket in India to Mustaq Ali, Madhav Apte, S. G. Gupte and Vijay Manjrekar.

In case the invitation is accepted, they will be helping either the Prime Minister's XI or the Commander-in-Chief's XI.

The date of the match which is being organised by a cricket club of Karachi has not yet been fixed.

A number of Pakistani Test cricketers also have been invited to play.

Chandorkar Is Fully Extended

SAYEED SULTANA WITHDRAWS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THERE were walk-overs galore on the opening day of the Cricket Club of India Open Table Tennis Championships, at the Nowrosji Saklatwalla Badminton Courts, this evening and among those who failed to put in appearance were Hotchand Khanchand and former international Kumar Ghosh, now on the come-back trail.

A long drawn-out programme, lasting four hours was gone through with just one upset recorded the straight-games defeat of the Khatau Sports Club veteran, hard-hitting U.S. Bangera, at the hands of R. D. Desai, at 13-21, 12-21. G. R. Chandorkar, of Poona, was concerned in a hectic struggle with the bespectacled left-hander, G. G. Dandekar, who gave the visitor some anxious moments before succumbing at 17-21, 21-27, 16-21.

Sayeed Sultana, four times national champion, and her brother Altaf Ali, Hyderabad's ace, telegraphically informed the tournament committee of their last-minute withdrawal. Irene Samuel, who is playing at the peak of her form this season, having won the St. Xavier's College tourney and reaching the final of the recently-concluded College of Engineering, Poona, Open Championships, is down with a very severe attack of dysentry and has applied for postponement of her women's singles round, due to be played on Sunday evening. Doctors have expressed grave doubts of her recovering before the middle of next week. This, coming in the wake of Miss Sultana's withdrawal has come as a further disappointment to the organisers.

The results were as follows:—

JUNIORS' SINGLES (Ist Round): K. G. Parikh beat A. H. Verawala 21-13, 18-21, 21-14; A. C. Shah beat M. Mansukhani 21-10, 21-19; A. Rastogi beat H. R. Dedhia 21-23, 22-20, 21-13; P. J. Dave beat R. S. Ramchandani 21-13, 21-10; D. S. Phatarphekar beat R. Kapadia 21-14, 21-16; K. C. Dhondi beat H. C. Vakil 21-12, 21-15; Kirit Toprani beat A. F. Fernandes 21-13, 13-21, 21-11; B. S. Ruia beat C. K. Mirchandani 21-6, 24-22; M. P. Savla beat V. K. Ganatra 21-16, 21-16; S. D. Bhatia beat Mansoor Laljee 21-9, 21-5; A. J. Mehta beat V. Morarji 21-18, 21-18; S. Potnis beat M. K. Panju 18-21, 21-14, 21-16; R. S. Dalal beat K. S. Sajdeh 24-22, 22-20; A. Lekhraj beat D. R. Suri 21-4, 21-7; M. S. Alimohamed beat A. K. Marfatia 21-14, 21-11.

SECOND ROUND: B. Hiranandani beat B. Motaframm 16-21, 21-15, 21-13; M S Vyas beat S. Venkatram 21-15, 21-7; A. Rastogi beat P. J. Dave 21-15, 21-14; B. Nanavati beat J. G. Tuliani 21-9, 21-8; H. M. Sirur beat R. Maher-Homji 21-10, 21-5; K. C. Dhondi beat Sudhir Parikh 21-5, 21-10; Kirit Toprani beat A. Lekhraj 21-16, 22-20; M. P. Savla beat T. Vizirani 21-13, 21-10; S. D. Bhatia beat A. J. Mehta 21-11, 21-11; K. S. Sheth beat S. S. Parelkar 21-14, 21-19; G. R. Diwan beat F. M. Deboo 21-18, 25-27, 21-13; N. S. Javkar beat G. Hiranandani 21-6, 21-5; K. G. Parikh beat M. A. Panju 21-13, 21-8; M. Nunes beat S. S. Suri 21-16, 21-12; D. R. Bhatia beat V. C. Desai 21-10, 21-11; P. M. Writer beat V. D. Kapadia 21-13, 21-19; V. L. Gupte beat M. T. Daruwala 21-11, 21-18; M. Hillel beat R. J. Khariwalla 21-12, 21-5; R. S. Dalal beat S. Potnis 21-11, 18-21, 21-16; A. C. Shah beat M. E. Alimohamed 21-9, 21-14; D. S. Phatarphekar beat M. S. Alimohamed 21-8, 21-13; A. Chandmal beat B. S. Ruia 21-18, 24-22.

MEN'S SINGLES (First Round): S. V. Merchant beat A. V. Menon 21-18, 21-14; G. R. Chandorkar beat S. Mohan 21-18, 21-15; G. G. Dandekar beat D. R. Vaidya 21-8, 21-11; D. Bedre beat S. C. Mundaney 15-21, 21-11, 21-19; R. C. Sekhri beat A. C. Desai 21-14, 21-18; V. R. Diventry beat F. D. Mirza 21-11, 21-19; S. R. Aiyar beat A. J. Bukhanwalla 21-17, 21-18; A. Kapur beat S. K. Patel 18-21, 22-20, 21-11.

SECOND ROUND: P. Kumar beat H. I. Shapurkar 21-13, 21-12; G. S. Rane beat R. C. Sekhri 21-17, 23-21; A. Kapur beat S. Paul 21-12, 21-13; D. Bedre beat V. S. Aiyer 21-17, 21-13; K. M. Toprani beat S. P. Sidhwa 25-23, 21-12; R. D. Desai beat U. S. Bangera 21-13, 21-12; I. R. Joosab beat P. Amin 21-18, 21-18; S. V. Merchant beat S. B. Palekar 21-13, 21-5; S. N. Motiwala beat B. A. Dudwedkar 21-6, 21-8; B. D. Udeshi beat B. P. Bhatia 21-7, 16-21, 21-16; G. R. Chandorkar beat G. G. Dandekar 21-17, 17-21, 21-16; T. V. Krishnan beat V. M. Gogte 21-9, 21-10; S. J. Currim beat R. R. Shinde 14-21, 21-17, 21-18; S. L. Bajaj beat A. James 21-16, 21-14; L. E. Saldanha beat B. N. Thadani 21-16, 17-21, 21-10; R. H. Desai beat H. R. Laxman 18-21, 21-16, 21-17; D. N. Bhatkal beat M. Bharucha 21-14, 21-11; S. Krishnan beat K. B. Nagarkatti 18-21, 21-11, 21-17; A. V. Ramamurthy beat J. P. Rashquinha 17-21, 21-10, 21-5; M. Peters beat D. M. Toprani 9-21, 21-15, 21-19.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

3-30 p.m. Sydenham vs. Khalsa; 4-30 p.m. Siddarth vs. E.C. and I.S. (Inter College); 5-45 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. I.C.L. (Exhibition game).

TABLE TENNIS

C.C.I.:

3-30 p.m. 1st and 2nd Rounds of Women's Singles; 4-45 p.m. 3rd Rounds of Juniors Singles; 5-30 p.m. 1st and 2nd Rounds of the 3rd Quarter of Men's Singles; 7-00 p.m. 1st and 2nd Rounds of the 4th Quarter of Men's Singles.

BADMINTON

Hindu Gymkhana:

5 p.m. onwards: finals of Women's Singles, Men's Doubles and Mixed Doubles. (B.P.O.B. Championship).

More Play Fields For Pak Schools

KARACHI Aug. 22 (NAFEN): Pakistan's Minister for Education has promised Students more playgrounds and sports equipment this year.

He said that the Government attached as much importance to sports as to education.

Bombay Scrape Past M. Pradesh

TWO GOOD GOALS BY N. D'SOUZA

CALCUTTA, August 22.

BOMBAY snatched a narrow odd goal in three victory over Madhya Pradesh in the first round of the National Football Championship for the Santosh Trophy this evening before a very poor crowd.

Bombay now meet the Services in the second round:

Bombay played a very mediocre game and were rather fortunate to emerge victorious because Madhya Pradesh were all over them, but failed at the all important moment.

Neville D'Souza proved to be Bombay's saviour with two brilliant goals which he earned after some clever positional play and dribbling. He combined well with Braganza, while Janki and Krishna also performed well.

For Madhya Pradesh, it was their defence weakness on the left that proved to be their undoing. The Madhya Pradesh team started off well, but gradually Bombay's attack found their weak spots and pierced it successfully. Ballaiya, the M.P. centre-half was a constant source of danger to Bombay's defence as he distributed the ball well to his wingers and his centre forward.

The exchanges were fast and even and in the seventeenth minute of play Neville D'Souza scored from a grand centre by Norris. Midway through the second half Neville scored again after dribbling past two defenders.

Thakur reduced the margin for M.P. after Sanjiva had failed to punch a centre from Izzhar just before call of time.

The teams were:

BOMBAY: Sangiva, Papen and George; Narayan, Middlecoat and D. Norris; Janki, N. D'Souza, Nirmal Roy, Braganza and Krishna.

MADHYA PRADESH: Nazir, Ramulu and Wilson; Kailash, Dubey, Ballaiya and Narsiya; Thakur, Yusuf, Ibrahim, Khurshid and Izahar.

Referee: D. Sen.

Neville D'Souza.

Sydenham To Meet Khalsa

INTER-COLLEGE FOOTBALL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ismail College staged a recovery to beat Law College by the odd goal in three in order to enter the quarter-final round of the Inter-Collegiate Football tournament played at the Cooperage early this evening; while later, Sydenham beat Wilson College by a solitary goal.

Narrow victories in both games fully described the run of play. But the early game between Ismail and Law provided very little to enthuse over. The second match was a very close affair and Wilson who fought desperately to save the game just failed due to some fine work by Sydenham's custodian.

Law College scored in the initial half through Joshi, but Ismail scored the equalizer in the second period from a penalty by Ansari. Deora put his side in winning position.

Sydenham College scored their only goal against Wilson through Contractor, their centre-forward.

IFA Shield Football

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22 (UPI): The following are the results of first round matches of the IFA Shield played today:

Punjab Football Association 2, Kalighat 1; Students Club (Muzaffarpore) 2; Calcutta Customs 1; Tippera State 1; Police AC 1.

Century By Hassett

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 486 RUNS

(From Our Correspondent)

TANTON, Aug. 22.

The Australians commenced their three-day match against Somerset today and batted first after losing the toss, scoring 486 runs all out, while Somerset scored 11 for the loss of 2 wickets at the close of play.

The wicket was covered against the early rain and Somerset's skipper decided to send the visitors in to bat Hassett and McDonald opened the Australian batting. Hassett hit up 148 runs before being caught by Smith off Pakistan player Saeed. McDonald and Hassett were concerned in a 120 run first wicket partnership, their best so far in the tour, McDonald was caught by Saeed off Wight when he had scored 53.

DeCourcy, Hole, Craig, Benaud and Ring followed up to the tea interval; DeCourcy scoring 52. The score at tea time was 321 for 7.

The scores were:—

AUSTRALIA (first innings): — Hassett c Smith b Saeed 148; McDonald c Saeed b Wight 53; Hole c Smith b Hole 1; Craig lbw Lawrence 3; DeCourcy lbw Mitchell 53; Benaud lbw Hall 19; Ring c Smith b Saeed 25; Davidson not out 104; Tallon c Langford b Mitchell 11; Lindwall st. Stephenson b Lawrence 45; Hill c Walford b Lawrence 7; Extras 17. Total 486.

SOMERSET (first innings) for 2 wkts. 11.

Loans For Those Hit By Prohibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000 for granting loans to Prohibition-affected persons during the current financial year.

Prohibition-affected persons desirous of getting loans from the Government should apply to the Collector of the District concerned, together with a copy of their Prohibition affected Person's certificates and forward a copy of such applications and certificates to the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay. The applications are to reach the authorities concerned by October 31, 1953.

Don Bosco's Win 4-0

BOMBAY, Saturday: The superior team work of Don Bosco High School prevailed and they defeated St. Mary's High School by four goals to nil in the Fifth Division of the Harwood Football League at the St. Xavier's College ground, Parel, this evening and maintained their unbeaten record.

There was not getting away from the fact that Don Bosco's were far the superior side. At the same time it must be admitted that St. Mary's put up a plucky fight and proved that they were a team not to be trifled with. Alex Fernandes opened the account for Don Bosco's in the first half. And, Mazarello, Gabriel and Alex Fernandes added to the score in the subsequent period.

Later, Indian Naval Dockyard 'A' defeated Blue Wizards by four goals to three in the Hard Lines Tournament for the Das Cup.

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel

6-45 p.m. St. Francis Goans 'A' vs. I.N.S. Angre (Satiranjan Shield).

P. S. P. CANDIDATE BEATS INDEPENDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A hotly contested bye-election to the Borivli Municipality in the suburb of Bombay resulted in the return of the Praja Socialist Party candidate. Mr. Muljibhai Paurana, the local secretary of the P. S. P. Unit, defeated his Independent rival with a comfortable margin.

The bye-election was caused on account of Congress member of the Municipality resigning his seat. The local Congress Party did not contest the bye-election. The Independent candidate, Mr. Patel, apart from being a resident of the Ward from which the election was held happened to be a landlord in the same Ward. He secured 345 votes while his successful Socialist rival polled 425 votes. About 100 votes were found to be invalid.

Despite heavy rain on the day of the poll and long distances the voters had to cover the poll was over 30 per cent.

MADRAS, (NAFEN): The Union Government's Post and Telegraph Department has acquired a new kind of teleprinter known as Siemens (68-D New Model). This will be installed only to four "stations", i.e., between Delhi-Cuttack and Calcutta-Bombay at the first instance.

ENSURING SMOOTH ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT

Regional Tripartite Committees Formed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FOUR Regional Tripartite Committees, representing the Government, employers and labour, have been constituted by the Government of Bombay with a view to facilitating the task of Factory Inspectorate and to ensuring smooth administration of the Factories Act.

These committees will advise the Government and the Factory Inspectorate in the matter of standards of compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act, particularly those relating to the health, safety and welfare of the workers, and on the measures to be taken to remove the difficulties, if any, experienced by the employers in conforming with its provisions.

PERSONNEL

The following are the personnel of the four regional committees:

Committee for Greater Bombay and Thana District with headquarters at Bombay: The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, or his nominee (chairman).

Employers' Representatives: Shri B. Rajaram, Shri D. S. Mulla, Shri Purshottamdas Popatlal and Shri D. P. Ketkar.

Employees' Representatives: Shri D. S. Marathe, Shri S. S. Tawde, Shri K. P. Sachindranath and Shri H. K. Sowani.

Committee for Gujarat with headquarters at Ahmedabad: The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay or his nominee (chairman).

Employers' Representatives: Shri H. D. Acharya, Shri Mohanlal I. Panchal and Shri Mangubhai P. Patel.

Employees' Representatives: Shri Arvind Buch, Shri K. T. Desai and Shri Madhubhai B. Buch.

Committee for the Deccan Districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Dharwar, Khandesh, Poona, and Nasik, with headquarters at Sholapur: The Commissioner of Labour or his nominee (chairman).

Employers' Representatives: Shri C. A. Cooksen, Shri Mangilal Shivkaran Shival and Shri R. R. Annaldas.

Employees' Representatives: Shri S. G. Athavale, Shrimati S. L. Kodam and Shri U. P. Jog.

Committee for the Deccan Districts of Kolhapur, Satara North, Satara South, Belgaum, Kanara, Ratnagiri and Kolaba, with headquarters at Kolhapur: The Commisioner of Labour, Bombay, or his nominee (chairman).

Employers' Representatives: Shri Y. V. Datar, Shri Ramdas N. Somani and Shri K. B. Ghatge.

Employees' Representatives: Shri Vishwasrao B. Patil, Shri V. A. Kulkarni and Shri V. G. Nimbalkar.

The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the Senior Inspector of Factories, Ahmedabad, and the Senior Inspector of Factories, Sholapur, and the Junior Inspector of Factories, Kolhapur, will act as respective Secretaries of the Committees at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Kolhapur.

NEW-COMER TO CITY IS LUCKY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An old man, probably a newcomer to the City, escaped the unwelcome attention of pickpockets and also serious injury on account of the timely arrival of a tram car on the scene.

The incident occurred on Saturday afternoon near the Byculla Bridge.

An old man while he was passing along the road was followed by four persons who wanted to pick his pocket and also threatened him with assault. Luckily a tram going in the direction of Mohamed Ali Road arrived just then and the frightened man ran for his life and with the help of the tram conductor managed to board the tram. Finding their victim almost out of their reach, one of the man picked up an iron name plate lying on the platform of the tram and tried to hit the old man. He proved to be lucky once again and escaped the blow.

JAP PROFESSORS BACK IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22 (NAFEN): Two Japanese professors who accompanied the Mt. Manaslu expedition and who remained on the mountains for Himalayan studies, have returned here.

Professors S. Nakao and J. Kawakita, of Osaka University, completed important research work during their five months stay on heights of up to 15,000 ft., and colletcted a large number of important specimens for continuing their research in Japan.

Professor Nakao studied Himalayan plants, and Professor Kawakita's subject was an anthropological and sociological study of Tibetans living in Nepal.

Professor Nakao collected about 4,000 specimens of Himalayan flora and many seeds of crop plants.

More Facilities For 'Varsity Education

MINISTER IN FAVOUR OF NIGHT COLLEGES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In a free and democratic India, University education could not be made the monopoly of the rich, as far as they could help it, observed Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Education, speaking in Bombay, yesterday. The Minister added that opportunities for higher education should be thrown open to as many students as possible and therefore not only he was not objecting to morning colleges, but he was in favour of night colleges.

Mr. Dinkarrao Desai, who was presiding over a lecture of Principal Correia Affonso, at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, expressed the view that the standard of education and intellectual equipment of the graduates coming out from morning colleges were in no way lower than that of the afternoon college graduates. Since the Government thought on these lines, a commerce college was allowed to be started in Bombay as there were many who were denied admission to the other commerce colleges in the City.

The only important question, the Education Minister said, was of laying down standards, which was an academic question and wholly in the hands of the University. So long as the students conformed to the standards laid down and passed their examinations, it did not matter whether they were educated at a morning college, an afternoon college or a night college.

Tram Driver Jailed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A tramdriver Narayandatta Gouridatta who in a moment of pique is alleged to have deliberately dashed his trundler against a car and damaged it was sentenced to undergo three months imprisonment by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, today.

The driver was in a hurry and excited. He shouted to the car to get a move on and clear the track. By then there was a traffic jam and Mr. Major could not move his car because of other vehicles in front of him. It is stated that the irate tram driver, deliberately drove the tram and dashed into the rear portion of Mr. Major's car, which was slightly damaged as a result.

On a complaint by Mr. Major, the tram driver was prosecuted for causing damage by a wilful act and was found guilty.

Brisk Work On Andhra Bill

25 CLAUSES PASSED IN 90 MINUTES

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI)

THE House of the People today passed another 25 clauses of the Andhra State Bill in about 90 minutes. Controversial provisions regarding assets and liabilities were, however, held over to be taken up on Monday.

Among the clauses passed today were those which related to the establishment of the Andhra High Court, authorisation of expenditure pending the sanction of the Andhra Legislature and extension of laws to the territories transferred under the Bill.

To Clause 28, providing for the establishment of the Andhra High Court, an official amendment was accepted. This amendment provided that the principal seat of the Andhra High Court would be fixed by the Andhra Governor of the "appointed date (Jan. 1, 1956) unless the President had taken steps to set up a High Court before that date in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Andhra Assembly."

HIGH COURT

Speaking on the High Court clause, the Home Minister, Dr. Katju, sought at allay fears of Andhras that the Centre had any intention to prolong the stay of the High Court in Madras indefinitely.

He said as soon as the Andhras wanted the High Court to shift to their territory, all they had to do was to get a resolution passed by the Legislature.

EXPENDITURE

During the discussion of the clauses regarding interim expenditure, fears were expressed by Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Ind), Mr. K. A. Nambiar (Com.) and Dr. Jaisooriya (Ind) that the Governor of Madras might sanction expenditure for a period of four months which Andhras may not like. They wanted that all expenditure should be sanctioned by the Madras Government in consultation with the Special Officer and with the approval of the President. They also wanted that the new Legislature should have the right to reopen the expenditure sanctioned by the Madras Government before the appointed day.

Dr. Katju assured that the clause as amended by official amendments gave sufficient powers to the Governor of Andhra, firstly, not to incur the expenditure sanctioned by the Madras Governor and secondly to incur it for a period of four months in any way he liked. Of course, expenditure incurred before the appointed day was the sole responsibility of the composite State.

The clauses were passed with the official amendments which sought to clarify the Government expenditure. These amendments increased the period during which expenditure can be incurred without the sanction of the Legislature from three to four months.

TERRITORIAL EXTENT OF LAWS

Speaking on the clause regarding territorial extent of laws, the Home Minister said the best thing was to allow the existing laws to remain in force in areas which were to be transferred to Mysore. It would be 49% 59: 9,!49,5 5 3'3 people all of a sudden with new laws. Power had of course been given to the Mysore Assembly to amend or repeal these laws.

RULING ON SALES TAX IS BEING STUDIED

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI): The Deputy Finance Minister, Mr. M. C. Shah, stated in the House of the People today in reply to Mr. S. N. Das, that the Supreme Court's interpretation of Article 286 of the Constitution relating to restrictions on imposition of tax on the sale or purchase of goods, was now under consideration of the Government of India and comments of the State Governments had been invited on certain issues arising out of it.

On receipt of such comments, a meeting of the Officials' Committee would be convened, where the various issues concerning the Finance Ministers' conference agreement would also be considered, he added. There was no proposal to convene a Finance Ministers' conference for the present, he said.

Mr. Shah could not say whether Article 286 would have to be amended. The matter would depend upon the conclusions which the State Governments and the Official Committee might reach.

Military Training For Students

MOVER WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI): The House of the People today resumed the discussion on the resolution moved by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Con.—Bihar) that immediate steps be taken to impart compulsory military training to all high school and college students.

The Deputy Minister for Defence, Mr. Satish Chandra, who had intervened in the debate last Friday, continuing his speech, reiterated that the resolution was unacceptable to Government and he hoped the mover would withdraw the motion.

He said the expansion of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, and the National Cadet Corps and the recent formation of an Auxiliary Territorial Army would provide ample opportunity to the young men of the country to receive military training. In spite of the various difficulties facing them, it was the intention of Government to provide increasing facilities to their boys and girls to get this training.

The number that would gradually come into the Auxiliary Cadet Corps in Delhi State alone would be about 30,450.

He thought it would be possible to start the training of instructors, who would be school teachers themselves, very shortly. When these teachers had been trained in a few weeks, they would look to the drill, physical training and other syllabus of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps in their respective schools and colleges.

Mr. Satish Chandra added special attention would be paid to develop the ACC in the Community Project areas and in Community Development Blocks. It was their intention that all schools in the Community Development Project areas should have the ACC, as early as possible. The NCC Commanders had been instructed in this connection to ask their respective Governments to formulate concrete proposals and forward them to the Directorate of the NCC. The ACC would be run under the over-all supervision of the NCC. Apart from the NCC and the ACC, there would be the Territorial Army and students of colleges above 18 years could join the Territorial Army if they wished.

Mr. Satish Chandra said all these proved that Government were doing everything possible in the direction. The resolution wanted them to do. But the problem before the country was not military training but acute unemployment. It was a question of priorities as to which question should be taken up first.

Mr. G. S. Altekar (Con.—Bombay) said the resolution was impracticable. Secondly, compulsory military training would lead to militarisation of the country which was against the country's policy. It was enough if the National Cadet Corps and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps were extended. That would provide military training to sufficient number of people.

Mr. Jochim Alva (Cong.—Bombay) said the whole idea had changed and the emphasis today was not on man-power but mechanised power. More money, if possible, should be spent on expanding the Air Force and the Navy.

Mr. Rajbhoj supporting the resolution said provision should be made for compulsory military training for the masses. If it was confined to schools and colleges only the benefit would go only to boys and girls of higher classes.

Mr. P. R. Kanavade Patil supporting the resolution asked the House to keep the example of China before them. The forces of the United Nations could not cross the 38th parallel in Korea because every Chinese was given military training and was prepared to defend the country. That spirit was to be created in this country also.

The Deputy Education Minister, Mr. K. D. Malaviya, said if the resolution were accepted at least 100 million students would have to be given military training and that would involve a colossal expenditure.

He pointed out, that the Deputy Defence Minister had already given figures about the NCC and Territorial Army and had also mentioned that these schemes were sought to be extended. Government thought this extension would meet the needs of the situation.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh who had moved the resolution withdrew the resolution in response to the Minister's appeal.

Kashmir T & T: Taking Over By India Soon

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI): The States Minister, Dr. K. N. Katju, said in the ouse of the People today that all details in connection with the taking over of the telegraphs and telephones in the State of Jammu and Kashmir by the Union Government would be finalised in "the very near future".

Dr. Katju told Mr. Charak that the Government of India had so far spent Rs. 41.43 lakhs, since 1947, on the maintenance of the Banihal cart road in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Dr. Katju said in reply to Mr. Keshava Iyengar that there was no proposal to raise the age of sunperannuation of the Judges of the High Courts of India.

Dr. Katju told Mr. Dabhi that three categories of private property of ex-rulers were exempt from income-tax. These were the privy purses, interest of Government securities held by them and annual rental value of the residences declared as their official residences. Local taxation was a matter governed by the orders of the State Governments.

NATIONAL INCOME COMMITTEE'S REPORT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22: In a written reply to a question by Shri N. L. Joshi in the House of the People today, the Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh, said that the final report of the National Income Committee had not been finalised so far. It was, however, expected to be finalised shortly.

MADRAS BANKMEN'S 'PROTEST DAY'

MADRAS, Aug. 22 (UPI): The members of the Madras Bank Employees' Federation today observed the "protest day" against the bonus cut in the Central Bank of India and the denial of retrospective effect to the local allowance to the employees of the Reserve Bank in Madras from September, 1950.

Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the action of the Central Bank of India in withholding the usual bonus which had been regularly paid during the past 12 years and said that such stoppage was illegal inasmuch as the Bank had not obtained the prior permission of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India before which the issue of bonus was pending and also protesting against the refusal of the Reserve Bank of India authorities to grant with retrospective effect from September 1950 the "local allowance" granted to their staff.

FATEMI IS ALIVE AND HIDING

Earlier Reports Denied: Arrest Imminent

TEHERAN, August 22(UPI-AFP).

EARLIER REPORT THAT THE FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER HOSSEIN FATEMI HAD BEEN KILLED, ARE DENIED HERE.

The Military Governor of Teheran, General Farhad Mirza Dadestan, last night said that Fatemi was believed to be hiding in a block of houses which had now been surrounded and that his arrest was imminent.

Gen. Dadestan added that because of "the insults which he cast against the Sovereign and certain members of the army", Fatemi was in danger of being lynched and that the principal purpose in making the arrest would be to protect him.

BAGHDAD: The Teheran Radio programme last night chiefly consisted of warnings to the population and orders banning demonstrations and gatherings.

The radio also broadcast an appeal to the Shah from Nullah Bahbhani, a religious leader, "to let bygones be bygones and proclaim a general amnesty on return to Iran."

The Shah spent the day visiting Iraq's holy cities, Kerbela and Nejef. A large crowd cheered the Iranian monarch as he entered the shrine of Ali, the Prophet's cousin, at Nejef.

A Page From History

NEHRU'S WARNING TO NATION

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI).

Prime Minister Nehru said here this evening that the main cause of India's weakness and downfall was "that we continued to live in narrow shells and engrossed ourselves in our own small affairs remaining indifferent to what was happening in the outside world". History has shown that no nation which "lives in a state of isolation and adopts a narrow outlook can progress and prosper. It only shrinks and ultimately withers away," the Prime Minister added.

Mr. Nehru was inauguating the oldest cultural fair of Delhi known as the flower festival.

The Prime Minister was in a buoyant and hilarious mood, when he rose to address the huge crowd which was breaking all cordons and pressing forward to have a close view of him. He was very much critical of the organisers of the function who had asked him to make a speech. Although he had never any hesitation in addressing public meetings, he very much disliked that cultural festivals of this kind. They were meant for merry making and giving the people a relief from their routine activities. He hoped that in the next year, the organisers would bear this thing in mind.

PARLIAMENT DEBATES UNEMPLOYMENT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI).

The House of the People held today an inconclusive debate on the unemployment situation in the country.

The debate was initiated by Mr. A. K. Gopalan, leader of the Communist party, on a resolution that "immediate steps be taken to arrest the growth of unemployment in the country and to provide relief for the unemployed".

Mr. Gopalan had not concluded his speech, when the House adjourned till Monday. The resolution will be taken up next Friday, the day allotted for non-official resolutions.

Extension Of President's Rule For PEPSU

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22 (UPI).

The States Minister, Dr. Katju, today indicated in the House of the People that the Government of India proposed to bring forward a resolution seeking to extend the President's Rule in Pepsu by another six months. The resolution last approved by the House expired last month.

Reds Urge Revolt Against Shah

TEHERAN, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): The pro-Communist Tudeh Party yesterday distributed handbills in Teheran urging the population to revolt against the Shah and the new regime.

Meanwhile, thousands of workers were yesterday busily erecting triumphal arches to welcome the returning Shah.

Freed After Apology

TEHERAN, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): Abdollah Moazzami, former President of the Iranian Majlis, was set free late at night by order of the new Premier.

The latter was reported to have apologised to Moazzami and said the arrest was due to a misunderstanding.

SERIOUS BLOW TO RED PRESTIGE

LONDON, Aug. 22 (NAFEN): The defection of Mr. Stanek, the Czech Charge d'Affaires in Beirut, who sought political asylum in Cyprus after flying there ostensibly on a holiday, is regarded as a serious blow to Communist prestige and propaganda, especially in the Middle East where recent reports have indicated Communism may be organising an intensified campaign aimed jointly at cashing in on the political instability in Iran and defeating efforts to consolidate an effective defence of the Arab States.

In the past, the Communist Diplomatic Missions in Beirut, have often been referred to as the key points of Communist bloc manoeuvres against the Arab countries.

The British Foreign Office had no information on Mr. Stanek but, it is assumed, asylum will be granted to him and his family.

INT's Festival Play

"The Indian National Theatre have chosen Phiroze Antia's 3 Act Gujerati play "Chalo Zer Pajie" or "Come let's poison" for presentation during the Pateti, Navroz and Khordad Sal holidays—September 1, 2 and 7 respectively, at the Jai Hind College Hall, at 6 p.m.

Year after year, the Gujerati section of the INT takes great pain in providing their Parsi friends with a hilarious play which brings forth an abundance of jokes and laughter.

Phiroze Antia takes a leading part in the act and is also in charge of direction. Pheroze Dalal, Piloo Wadia, Freny Madan, A. M. Pavri, Eruch Pavri, Dadi Sarkari, Dinshaw Daji, Mani Khan, Eruch Paymaster, Jiji Daruwalla, Fali Mistry, Jal Avari, Keti Umrigar and Rusi Sethna play valuable parts.

This hilarious comedy tells of a novel method adopted by two old women for ending the miseries and sufferings of unhappy people—by poisoning. The two women, convinced in the belief that they are really a source of help to such unhappy people, commit a series of murders and hide the corpses in a cellar.

To add confusion to this horror tale, there appears a nit-wit of a nephew to assist the two old women. Then complications set in when a jail-bird of a nephew—the second in the series, adds his quota of murderers.

The advance booking commenced from Aug. 17 and tickets can be had at the Chetana, Rampart Row, from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

TATA STEELS DECLINE ON PROFESSIONAL UNLOADING

Sympathetic Weakness In Cotton Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady today but Steel hares gradually declined under long liquidation: Later on selling ressure dried up and modest short covering not checked further ecline but recorded small rally from the low level reached. Cotton ill Shares were quietly steady with limited business. Later on here was heavy professional unloading and quotations were mark-d down.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. hares were quoted at Rs. 1956-4 gainst the previous close at Rs. 952-8. There was scattered buying nd Defds. were done at Rs. 1957-8. t this level there was increased iquidation and Defds. declined at Rs. 1946-4. Selling pressure decreas-d and moderate short-covering was responsible for a recovery and Defds. were placed at Rs. 1950. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 339/- and declined at Rs. 338/- Indian Irons lost further ground and were placed at Rs. 22-1.

Cotton Mill Shares were quiet with restricted business. Bombay Dyeings opened unchanged at Rs. 378-12 and declined at Rs. 377-8. Kohinoor Mill Shares were placed at Rs. 295/- and Svadeshi Mill Shares came in business at Rs. 247/-.

In the Miscellanous Section Scindia Shares were quoted at Rs. 13-7. Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 168-12 and Bombay Burmas changed hands at Rs. 351-14.

Later on there was further professional unloading and Defds. declined at Rs. 1937-8 and rallied at Rs. 1940. Ordinary shares declined at Rs. 336 and Indian Irons were done at Rs. 21-15. Dyeings were placed at Rs. 376-4 and Century shares were quoted at Rs. 268. Kohinoors declined at Rs. 293 and the tone of the market was easy.

Towards the close the selling pressure continued and the session ended at about the day's lowest level. Tata Steel Defds. closed at Rs. 1937-8 and Ordinary shares at Rs. 335-8. Indian Irons closed at Rs. 21-14-6. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 376-4 and Kohinoors at Rs. 294. Closing tone of the market was easy.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (12-8)	376	4	0
Kohinoor (12)	294	0	0
Century (12)	269	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16) ..	245	8	0
Central India Mills (2)	159	0	0
Simplex (6) XD	168	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	150	0	0
Indore (5)	91	14	0
Gokak (17)	224	0	0
Swan (30) ..	452	8	0
Finlay (20)	323	0	0
Edward (15)	240	0	0
Morarji (12)	181	4	0
Apollo Mills (0-5-6) 2	7	0	
I. United Ord. (1-5-6) ..	8	10	0
I. United Defd. (14-0) ..	1	2	0
Madhusudan (6-4) ..	86	8	0
Podar (10)	126	4	0
Khatau (10)	183	12	0
B. B. Cotton	48	8	0
Standard (20)	307	8	0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (21)	335	8	0
Tata S. Defd. (115-2) ..	1937	8	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-7) ..	134	0	0
Indian Iron (15)	21	14	6

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3) XR ..	142	0	0
Tata Power (25) XR ..	1430	0	0
Andhra Valley (30) ..	1452	8	0

CEMENT

Asso. Merger (8-5)	168	8	0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (15) XD	350	0	0
Belapur (16)	238	0	0
Shivrajpur (5-2)	56	0	0
Scindia Steam (1-3) ..	13	7	0
P. Construction	84	8	0
Tata Chemical	8	12	0
Tata Oil (2)	30	4	0
Br. India Corp. (0-10)	..8	4	0
Indian Copper (0-12-3)	2	12	9
Alcock (17-8)	301	4	0
Wimco (11)	237	8	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 22

MILLS—
A. Advance 140
Apollo 2-7-6 2-8 2-7
Bharat 21-2
B. R. 49 48-8
B. Dyeing 379-6 75-10 77-8 76-4
Bradbury 825 22-8
C. India 161 58-8 59
Century 271 68 69-8 69
Dawn 65
Finlay 325 26 23
Gokak 226 24
I. U. Defd 1-2-6 1-2
I. U. Ord 8-10-6 8-11 8-10
Indore 91-14
Kohinoor 296 93-8 94-4 94
Laxmi 570
Morarji 181-4
New City 151-4
New Great 160
Phoenix 116-4
Podar 126-4
Simplex 169 68
Standard 308-12 7-8
Svadeshi 248-4 45 45-8
Svadeshi Pref. 114
Tata Mill 41-8 41-4
Scindia 13-8-6 13-6 13-7
BANKS—
Central 65 65-8 65 65-8
Central New 67-12
Imperial 1826-4 22-8 25
Imperial New 437-8
India 155 55-4 55
Union 6-6
U. Commercial 36
ELECTRICS—
Ahmedabad 112-3 12-8
Hydro 142
„ Pref. 126-4
Power 1432-8 30
INSURANCE—
B.I.G. 13-12
New India 40-4 40-8 40 40-4
Jupiter 6-2
Vulcan 11-12 11-15
STEELS—
I. Iron 22-3 22-1 22-1-6 21-14 21-14-6
Tata Defd. 1957-8 45 48-12 37-8 40 37-8
„ Ord. 339 35-8 36 35-8
„ 2nd 134
MISCELLANEOUS—
Alcock 301-4
A. Cement 169 68-4 68-8
Belapur 237-8 37 38
B. B. Old 352-8 53-2 48-6 50
„ New 128-12
„ Petrol 1-3 1-3-3
B.T.C. 8-4-6 8-4
Dharamsey 42-8
I. Copper 2-12-9
Killick 154-8
Rayon 115-8 14-8
„ Pref 73-8
P. Canning 22-8
P. Const. 85-12 84-8
„ 1st 99-8
„ 2nd 93-4
Shivrajpur 57 56
Tata Chem. 8-12-6 8-12
„ Oil 30-4
Walchandnagar 146-4
Wimco 238-2 37-8

Meerut Markets

MEERUT, August 22.

Gur Pansera Rs. 19 to 19-8, Khurpaapar Rs. 21 to 21-4, Khandsari Rs. 28 to Rs. 33, Crystal Sugar Wholesale Jaswant Rs. 30-2, Modi Rs. 30-2, Daurala Rs. 30-12, Sakoti Rs. 29-15, Retail Rs. 32-8 to Rs. 33, Oilseeds Sarson Rs. to Rs. 26, Taramira Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 23, Groundnut Rs. 18 to Rs. 22, Til Rs. 30 to Rs. 36, Cottonseed Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 15, Oils Sarson Rs. 60 to Rs. 62, Taramira Rs. 59 to Rs. 61, Groundnut Rs. 74 to Rs. 78.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The forward cotton market was easy today with increased selling in near crop months. Textile markets are quiet and export of cloth does not show any improvement. The recent heavy rains are said to have temporarily retarded the progress but ample sub-soil moisture will increase the yield.

At the opening February delivery was quoted at Rs. 655/- and declined at Rs. 649/- on extensive selling by professional operators. August delivery was quoted at Rs. 730/-.

Later on there was further selling in new crop months but August delivery advanced on short covering. Closing quotations were as under:

I.C.C. August ..	734	8	0
I.C.C. February ..	646	0	0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The local bullion market opened steady but in the absence of any important buying, Silver declined on long liquidation while Gold was steady with limited business. In view of the settlement most of the traders were inclined to even up open interest.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 152-12 and declined at Rs. 152-7 under long liquidation. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 152-7.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87-1 and steadied at Rs. 87. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 87-5 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58.

Later on there was restricted business and the market closed as under:—

Ready Silver ..... Rs.	152	5	0
Forward	152	3	0
Ready Gold	87	6	0
Forward	87	1	0

Government Loans

BOMBAY, August 22.

2½% Loan 1954 ..	98	8
2½% Loan 1955 ..	98	6
2½% Loan 1961 ..	90	8
2¾% Loan 1960 ..	93	7
2¾% Loan 1962 ..	91	9
2¾% Loan 1976 ..	83	0
3 % Loan 1957 ..	98	6
3 % Loan 1958 ..	98	2
3 % Loan 1959-61 ..	96	3
3 % Loan 1963-65 ..	92	6
3 % Loan 1964 ..	92	6
3 % Loan 1966-68 ..	90	1
3 % Loan 1970-75 ..	86	7
3 % Loan 1986 or later ..	82	0
3½% Loan 1954-59 ..	100	4
3½% Nat. Plan Loan 1961	98	5
4 % Loan 1960-70 ..	102	0
4½% Loan 1955-60 ..	103	2
4½% Loan 1958-68 ..	105	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955	99	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1956	99	0
3 % „ „ 1958	97	12
3 % „ „ 1960	94	12
3 % „ „ 1962	93	0
3 % Mad. Govt. „ 1955	99	0
3 % „ „ 1959	97	0
3 % „ „ 1960	94	4
3 % M.P. „ „ 1955	98	12
3 % M.P. „ „ 1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	12
3½% „ „ 1977	86	12
3½% „ „ 1979	86	12
3½% Bom. Govt. 1962	98	0
3½% W. Bengal „ 1962	97	12
3½% Madras „ 1962	97	12
3½% U. P. „ 1962	97	12
3½% M. P. „ 1962	97	12
3¾% Bom. Municipal 1966	97	0
4 % Bom. Govt. 1964	100	4
4 % W. Bengal „ 1964	100	0
4 % Madras „ 1964	99	8
4 % U. P. „ 1964	99	6
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	99	12
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	99	12
4 % „ Municipal 1974	99	12
5 % „ „ 1959	105	0
6 % „ „ „ 1954	102	8

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, August 22.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 120-130, Quilandy Rs. 150-160. Fibre Garbled Rs. 105, Ungarbled Rs. 90, Coconuts Raw Husked Rs. 130-145, Unhusked Rs. 137-8-150, Dry Rs. 160-170, Cocoanutoil Rs. 580, Copra Office Rs. 400, Dilpasand Rs. 415, Madrasnottam Rs. 420, Pepper Wynad Rs. 2400, Country Rs. 2,350, Dryginger Chernad Rs. 415, Ernad Rs. 400, Coffee Robusta Rs. 155, Timber Pali Rs. 55-63, Junglewood Rs. 35-45, Vellapine Rs. 55-65, Benteak Rs. 45-55, Teak Rs. 70-44, Mango Rs. 3-2 to 3-6, Teak Rs. 20 to 22-8, Rosewood Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8.

New York Cotton Steady

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (UPI-AFP): Cotton futures market remained steady. Purchases by Spot houses and mills absorbed hedge selling. At close, quotations at New York were off one to two point to up 1/4 points.

At New Orleans they showed gains of one to five points.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

The produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Groundnuts Madras and Khandesh were placed at Rs. 49-12 and Nizam at Rs. 50-8. Bold were quoted at Rs. 48-8. August-September was quoted at Rs. 46-8 and December-January at Rs. 32-2. Oil ready was quoted at Rs. 27-4, August at Rs. 26-12, September at Rs. 24-12, October at Rs. 21-4 and November at Rs. 18-4. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 29-10, August-September at Rs. 29-8. October November at Rs. 28-12 and February-March at Rs. 25-12. Satna was quoted at Rs. 28-2. Linseed Oil was placed at Rs. 16-10. Khursani was quoted at Rs. 35 and August-September at Rs. 34-12. Kardi was quoted at Rs. 24-8, August-September at Rs. 23-10 and October-November at Rs. 23-12. Castorseeds Bold were quoted at Rs. 28. Behar at Rs. 28-8, Small at Rs. 28-12 and Madras at Rs. 29.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 145 and declined to close at Rs. 143 while May delivery opened at Rs. 131 and closed at Rs. 129.

GROUNDNUTS

Bold	51	0	0
Khandesh	50	0	0
Coromandal	50	0	0
Dec.-Jan.	31	8	0
October	38	0	0

CASTORSEEDS

September	143	0	0
May	129	0	0
Madras	29	0	0
Gujarat	28	12	0
Kutch-Saurashtra ..	28	12	0
Kanpur	27	8	0

LINSEED

Bold	29	8	0
Small ..	27	8	0
Satna	28	0	0
Aug.-Sept.	29	8	0
Feb.-March	25	4	0
Oct.-Nov.	28	6	0

NIGER SEEDS

Madras	35	0	0
Three Zilla	34	4	0

KARDI

Bold	24	12	0
Kanpur	21	10	0
Aug.-Sept.	24	0	0

OILS

Groundnut receipts ..	27	4	0
August	26	8	0
September	24	8	0
October	20	14	0
November	17	14	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castor Oil Ready	16	4	0
First Pressure	17	0	0
B. S. S.	17	4	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, August 22.

Ready	90 to 92		
Shravan	90	2	0
Bhadarva	87	8	0

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, August 22.

Shravan	1960 to 1990
Bhadarva	1820 to 1850
Aso	1700 to 1730

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, August 22.

120 D Ready Japan	4	1	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	1	0
120 D Ready Italy	4	1	0
150 D Ready	3	14	0

150 D Box August: Lowest 775, opening 780, highest 781, close 776.

150 D Box September: Opening 782, highest 783, lowest 777. close 778.

40/2 Staple September: Opening 670, highest 670, lowest 663, close 665.

Gur Quotations

BOMBAY, August 22.

Kolhapur No. 1	31
Kolhapur No. 2	28
Kolhapur No. 3	26
Kopargaon No. 1 ..	27
Kopargaon No. 2	25
Kopargaon No.	24

Ghee Quotations

BOMBAY, August 22.

B. L.	61
M. J.	58
N. N.	59
B. K.	60
Bel-Shandow	54/8
Cow	54
Bel. No. 2	51
Vishnu	59

Mercury & Cloves

BOMBAY, August 22.

Mercury	470	0
Shravan	455	0
Cloves	480	0
Cassia Ready	53	8
Shravan	51	12

IMPORT OF COCONUT OIL

NEW DELHI, Aug. 22: According to the policy announced for the import of coconut oil for July-December 1953, established importers can utilise only half the face value of the licences for import in the form of coconut oil, the other half being utilised for the import of copra or coconut kernel.

With a view to making larger supplies of coconut oil available in the country immediately, it nas been decided that quota licences issued or to be issued for coconut oil for the July-December 1953 period may be utilised for the import of the oil upto two-thirds of the face value of the licences, the remaining one-third being utilised for the import of copra or coconut kernel only.

Licences issued already need not be presented to the licensing authorities for amendment of endorsements. The Customs authorities have been advised to allow clearance of coconut oil upto two-thirds of the value of the licence held.

HESSIAN MARKET

BOMBAY, August 22.

D. W. Bags Ready	87	0	0
July-September ..	87	8	0
October-December ..	89	0	0
Liverpool	123	0	0
B. Twill	107	0	0
Twine	45	0	0
45 x 11 Ready Pics	105½		
July-September Pics	99½		
October-December Pics	98		
57 x 10 Ready Pics	83½		
40 x 7½ Ready Pics	66		

COPRA MARKET

BOMBAY, August 22.

(Per Candy of 7 Bengal Maunds)

Copra-Rajapur Rs. 410 to 420
Copra-Alleppey Rs. 370 to 390

(Per candy of 22½ Maunds)

Copra-Milling ..... Rs. 340

(Per Bengal Maund)

Cocoanut Oil ..... Rs. 67

(Cocoanuts per 1,250)

Cocoanuts 150 raw Calicut Rs. 240 to 245.
Cocoanuts 200 raw Rs. 180 to 185
Cocoanuts 400 dry Rs. 215
Cocoanuts 275 dry Rs. 235
Broach 100 raw Rs. 260 to 265
Ginger Rs. 65.

Non-Ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, Aug. 22.

We give below today's quotations both Ready and Forward in respect of the following Non-ferrous Metals:—

COPPER INGOTS: Ready Rs. 160, August 159, Sept. 153, October 148-8.

ZINC: Ready Rs. 55, August 54-12, Sept. 55.

LEAD: Ready Rs. 75, August 72, Sept. 70.

TIN: Ready Rs. 100, August September, October No Business.

INDORE BULLION

INDORE, Aug. 22 (UPI): The following are today's official closing: Opening Rs. 152-14, closing Rs. 152-5, highest Rs. 152-14. lowest Rs. 152-5.

Tenant Groups Get Together

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Tenants' organisations in Bombay have been agitated by the proposed amendments to the Bombay Rent Restrictions Act. A convention of representatives of tenants' organisations is being held at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar at 9 a.m. on Monday. The convention will be presided over by Mr. M. V. Donde and will be inaugurated by Mr. Naushir Bharucha. The convention has been called by the Federation of Tenants' Organisations.

Mr. S. S. Dighe, Federation Secretary, has already drawn attention to the fact that the Government proposals have gone beyond the recommendations of the Rent Inquiry Committee.

Another tenants' conference called the Bombay State Tenants' Conference is being called at People's Hall, Congress House on August 30. Mr. Ganapatishankar Desai, ex-Mayor, is the Chairman of the Reception Committee of this conference.

The two villages of Chincholi Khurd and Chincholi Budruk, in Rahuri Taluka of Ahmednagar District, will be amalgamated into one village, which will be known as Chincholi.

HAS RUSSIA THE H-BOMB?

No Atomic Test Held In Soviet Union In Two Years

By Issac Don Levine

CAN Russia really make an H-bomb? Issac Don Levine, one of America's leading authorities on Soviet affairs, is sceptical and tells why in the following statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (INS): For nearly two years there has not been a single test of an atomic weapon in the Soviet Union.

It is in the light of this overshadowing fact that Malenkov's announcement that the Soviet Government is able to produce the hydrogen bomb must be missile.

During these two years the United States carried out nearly a score of tests of various atomic missiles.

The Soviet failure to follow the atomic pace set by the United States has caused much uneasiness within the ruling Red caste, and has led to many rumours inside Russia that the Kremlin does not have the A-bomb in workable shape.

Many tongues began to wage all over Russia over the failure by Lavrenti Beria to hold atomic tests. The purge of Beria—who was in charge of all the atomic projects under the Soviet—is part of the background of the Malenkov announcement.

Finally, the increasing doubt raised in foreign countries, including the United States in recent months, as illustrated by ex-President Harry S, Truman's statement, as to whether Russia really had the A-bomb is another factor behind Malenkov's sensational declaration.

The Kremlin had to reassure its own flock and at the same time play a strong hand in the international arena.—INS.

Birlas Say

NOT A SINGLE WORKER RETRENCHED

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 22 (UPI): Not a single worker of the Sirpur paper Mills and Rayon factory has been retenched by the Birla Brothers since they took over the management of the mills, an official spokesman said today, correcting misleading reports.

The new management looks upon the workers, Hindus or Muslims with the same eye, and no preference or illwill is shown to workers for belonging to a particular community, he said.

Shah Of Iran Back In Teheran

(Continued from Page I)

oil settlement would have to be based on Iran's independence. The "Daily Mail" splashed the report under banner headline "Oil-Shah talks to 'Daily Mail'."

The Shah was reported to have told Ellen Travis who travelled from Rome to Baghdad with him in his hired plane that Iran's stand on oil nationalization would still have to be the basis of any future oil settlement.

Travis said the Shah told her that the West should not repeat the mistakes of the past (regarding Iran). He also said that he would be having his sister, Princess Ashraf, his mother and the rest of the royal family, thrown out of Iran by Dr. Mossadeq, back in Teheran soon.

Senators' Demand

TEHERAN, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): Iranian Senators decided at a private meeting held here today to ask General Fazlollah Zahedi, the new Premier. to call immediately a meeting of the Senate pending a session of the Majlis (Iranian lower house).

CHINA'S MIGHT

3 Million Men Under Arms

HONG KONG, Aug. 22 (NAFEN). China today has an army of more than 2,000,000 soldiers, each of whom has had experience of modern fighting and weapons, thanks to the Chinese system of rotating military units in Korea.

China has also stepped up an air force which, in the beginning, was practically non-existent to front line strength of 2,000 planes of which more than half are jet fighters.

Reports from the mainland also indicate China has made huge efforts to build up her land forces. In 1951 alone the regular army in a big recruiting drive enlisted nearly, 3,000,000 men and achieved this total by offering privileges and concessions.

Lightning Kills Four

ROME, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): A total of four people were killed instantly and two badly injured today when an explosion occurred in a fire works factory at Serra San Bruno in Calabria. The factory had been struck by lightning during a storm.

S.N.D.T. UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

A group of students of S.N.D.T. University, who got first class in B.A., M.A. and other examinations.

Bridge Gulf Between Classes And Masses

AMERICAN PLOT IN POLAND

'Pravda' Correspondent's Story From Warsaw

PARIS, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): Moscow radio monitored here announced that "Pravda's" Warsaw correspondent had today reported the unmasking of a counter-revolutionary organisation in Poland in which Americans were alleged to be involved.

The correspondent said that the organisation was part of the parent body known as VIM., which had attempted to carry out a plan known under the code name 'Vulcan' and which was prepared by American soldiery. The writer concluded that the activities of Poland's enemies were suffering one defeat after another.

DURGABAI'S CALL TO NEW WOMEN GRADUATES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MRS. Durgabai Deshmukh, member of the Planning Commission, delivering the Convocation address of the S.N.D.T. Women's University today called upon the educated classes to make a conscious effort "to hasten the process" of bridging the gulf separating the majority of the people and the upper classes.

She said that it was "a highly unstable state of affairs" and the State was trying its best to so mould its policies as to bridge this gulf. For, unless this unstable position was set right, it had "the seeds of a violent eruption", she added.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Vice-Chancellor of the University, conferred degrees on 273 women graduates. Of these 143 took the Bachelor of Arts degrees, 107 the Bachelor of Teaching and 23 the Master of Arts courses.

Mrs. Deshmukh told the packed gathering at Sunderabai Hall that there was almost unlimited scope for work for educated women under the Five-Year Plan of the Government. Calling upon the new graduates to study the Plan carefully, she said that their "first charge" should be women and children "for serving whom, you should be specially fitted."

CALL TO WOMEN

"You can organise creches, carry on social education among adult women, organise children's clubs, take up part-time service in schools on an honorary or paid basis, organise private studies for girls and grown-up women."

She said that there was also the field of social reform in which educated women could play an important role. Social evils like untouchability, traffic in women, child marriage, purdah and polygamy had to be fought. The new graduates could also play a leading role in such national tasks as family planning, small savings campaign, creation of new food habits and propagating the spirit of 'swadeshi'.

ROLE OF UNIVERSITY

Mrs. Deshmukh said that the S. N. D. T. University could play an important part in "organising extension services for private students and by allowing them to appear privately in your examinations." The 'Varsity could also organise short courses, on a whole-time or part-time basis, in subjects peculiar to women.

"Your University is ideally circumstanced to develop facilities for higher studies in the subjects peculiar to women, which are not likely to receive as much attention in predominently men's universities."

Referring to lack of finance for the expansion of university education, she said that the primary task today was "one of consolidation and wise spending of available resources by, say, avoidance of duplication of work through better co-ordination of the work in the various universities."

NEW COURSE OF STUDIES

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri welcoming the chief guest of honour said that though the University had achieved a good deal, "much remains to be done." He said that the 'Varsity had made a start by opening classes for the Bachelor of Teaching and Nursing courses from last year.

Dr. D. K. Karve, the founder of the University, thanked Mrs. Deshmukh for her convocation address. He said that she was one of the few women in the country who had devoted their life to the cause of education and uplift of the masses.

DURGABAI VISITS SNDT 'VARSITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A project for the expansion of the SNDT Thackersey Women's University at a cost of Rs. 20 lakhs was explained to Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh, Member of the Planning Commission who visited the newly built wing of the University, off the Queen's Road, this morning.

The new building itself has been put up at a cost of Rs. ten lakhs, out of which the Central Government made a contribution of about Rs. two lakhs, while the Bombay Government paid Rs. four lakhs and a half.

When she visited the new premises this morning, she was received by Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Vice-Chancellor, Mr. K. C. Desai, Dean of the University, Lady Premleela Thackersey, Miss Lakshmi Thackersey, the Registrar, and Miss Engineer, Principal of the Bombay college of the University.

KENYATTA LOSES APPEAL

Pritt To Move Privy Council

NAIROBI, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): The Supreme Court of Kenya today upheld the sentence passed against Kenya African Union leader Jomo Kenyatta and five other members of that movement on charge of managing the Mau Mau movement.

Mr. D. N. Pritt, Q.C., who appeared on behalf of the accused both in the original trial and the appeal is flying to London tonight. Mr. Pritt said that he would appeal to the Privy Council against the Supreme Court's decision. Large crowd of Africans gathered outside the guarded law courts here this morning but no demonstrations took place.

Dry Blood Plasma For Civilians

MADRAS, Aug. 22 (NAFEN): The Union Ministry for Defence has ordered the supply to all States for use by civilian population of the surplus 8,000 bottles of dry blood plasma.

It is learnt here that the Director-General of Armed Forces and Medical Services will allocate the stocks to the State Governments on proportional basis and in accordance with the priority of demand.

ATOMIC TESTS AT WOOMERA

Britain Tightens Security Checks

LONDON, Aug. 22 (UPI-AFP): The "Daily Express" said this morning the British Government had carried out a fresh and special security check on all the scientists and technicians who were to participate in the Woomera (Australia) atomic missile tests to be held in October next. The check covered some 400 scientists and technicians.

The paper said the check brings Britain's security screening on to a par with that of the United States and is aimed at speeding the resumption of the exchange of atom secrets. The Government believes that the new check removes all American objections to British security and it is hoped the U.S. Government will be able to amend the MacMohan Act which now bans the exchange of atomic information.

The "Express" concluded unless there is a full exchange of developments no United States scientist will be alyowed to see the Woomera tests.

KARACHI, (NAFEN): The Government of Italy has ratified the Italo-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed at Rome recently.

Resurgent Nepal Poses A Problem To Democracy

VIBRANT NATIONALISM MUST BE HARNESSED TO BROADEN THE BASE OF FREEDOM

NEPAL has been in the news for a long time now. The two Koirala brothers have struggled hard to establish democracy in Nepal. It is a strange irony that one brother heads the Government and the other opposes it. In this article specially written Mr. B. P. Koirala describes the Democratic rule in Nepal.

By
B. P. KOIRALA
President, Nepal Congress Committee

DEMOCRACY, at least in Asian mind, is an integrated concept partaking of three basic urges of man—nationalism, liberty and social justice. In Nepal when the subject of democracy is discussed from a practical point of view, these three elements collectively claim attention. Nationalism is a vibrant force, for good or evil depending upon how this force is utilized; but without harnessing this collective force, we cannot expect to build a country or lift a nation from poverty and ignorance.

This fact must be sympathetically borne in mind when studying the nascent growth of nationalism in Nepal. After the end of the Rana rule, the people were called upon, almost with breathless suddenness, to take charge of their own national destiny. The transfer of power from the Ranas to the people has not been easy and smooth; it was accompanied with bloodshed and violent abruptness. The sequence of this suddenness has been that the transitional period, through which Nepal to-day is passing, is marked with abnormal stress and strain. Therefore, from an objective historical angle, the state of continued unsettlement is not something about which one need lose one's balance and become hysterical.

The recent revolution in Nepal not only overthrew the Rana rule established for well over a century and paved the way for popular participation in the administration, it also released the dynamic force of nationalism, which till lately lay undiscovered. In the new political context, everybody in Nepal has started thinking in terms of the country and her progress. To an outsider, this factor may not appear as of any consequence in regard to the problem of democracy; and in India even to those who take interest in the subject, democracy in Nepal presents a problem merely of administration.

This lack of appreciation of a fundamental fact in Nepal's politics is responsible for some complacent, overbearing and unenlightened comments in certain sections of the Indian press.

When the Nepali Congress passed a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the Indian Military Mission and the Indian Civil Advisers, there was an unfriendly reaction in India, because the decision of the Congress was interpreted as anti-India, although it was unmistakably stated in the resolution that the Congress had decided to demand their withdrawal on grounds of their expensiveness and want of utility. Danger to the growth of democracy and its traditions lies in the possible exploitation of the feeling of nationalism by reaction and the old order.

ROLE OF THE KING

Nepal had been ruled with an iron hand by successive Rana Prime Ministers and there was no vestige of any popular institution in the Country. It was the Nepali Congress that gave the first picture of democracy to the people of Nepal by raising a slogan of responsible government under the auspices of His Majesty the King. King is a vital symbol of national cohesion, and his retention as a constitutional monarch in the democratic set up of the country is, therefore, **apart from other considerations, dictated by great political wisdom.** In the transitional period, most of all, Kingship has a vital place in the National Policy of Nepal. But at the same time, it is imperative to realize that the monarch equally has to be conscious of the great role he has to play in building up democratic traditions and not be misguided by sudden position of authority that the politics of the transitional period has afforded him to enhance his personal power and to act irresponsibly.

Temptations to him are great and many. He must not succumb to them. Any advice that he may receive contrary to this ideal will not only harm the cause of democracy, but will also jeopardise his own position as the constitutional head of the state.

The administrative pattern before us is that of a decentralised government. Nepal is a poor, and at the same time a small country. The compulsions of economy and its geographical sizeableness make it eminently suited for decentralised administration. Democracy, if it is to be made a vibrant and living force, must be brought to the tiniest village; and every citizen must be made actually conscious of his participation in a great undertaking. Actuality of democracy must be demonstrably felt by every member of the free society.

DECENTRALISATION ISSUE

Coupled with this thesis is also the consideration of economy. Our country cannot afford a top-heavy centralized administration. A great blunder that the Congress-Rana coalition government made in 1951 was that it invited some officers from India to advise the government on administration

These officers without imagination tried to transplant the system of administration as it obtains in India as a result of which the administration has become extremely expensive. It is for this reason that the Congress has demanded the withdrawal of the Indian Civil Advisers.

They have no stomach for any new imaginative approach to this question. Decentralisation which envisages transference of local powers to the village is a bold step not meant for a hesitant heart.

The appalling poverty of Nepal is a serious danger to the building up of democracy in the country. The feudal exploitation of the peasants, now awakened to the consciousness of their rights, and the backward economy of the country are factors intimately connected with the question of democracy. It is on this subject that deep irreconcilable antagonism amongst the protagonists of democracy is evident. There are those of liberal thought in Nepal who do not want to disturb the socio-economic 'status quo', because according to them, during the present confusion of the transitional period, any disturbance of 'status quo' would promote chaos and make the situation worse.

They admit the question of social justice, but they put off its consideration for some other day. Nepali Congress on the other hand demands its urgent consideration here and now. Democracy without social and economic roots will not receive the nourishment that keeps it alive and growing.

To an ignorant, poverty-ridden people bread is vastly more important than such imponderable things as liberty and freedom. Although this economic aspect of the question of democracy is now universally recognised, when opportunity presents itself for transferring this idea into reality, many a democrat hesitates, unwittingly frustrating the very laying of a sound foundation for freedom. The first requirement of today in the economic field is liberation of the peasants from feudal enslavement. The job is not as difficult as in other Asian countries, because with the effacement of the political power of the Ranas around whom the feudal class grew, the authority of the feudal class is considerably weakened and correspondingly the revolutionary voice of the peasantry is strengthened. The situation is not static, and any scheme of practical politics must also be dynamic to suit the situation. In this regard, the lesson of China would be more instructive than that of India.

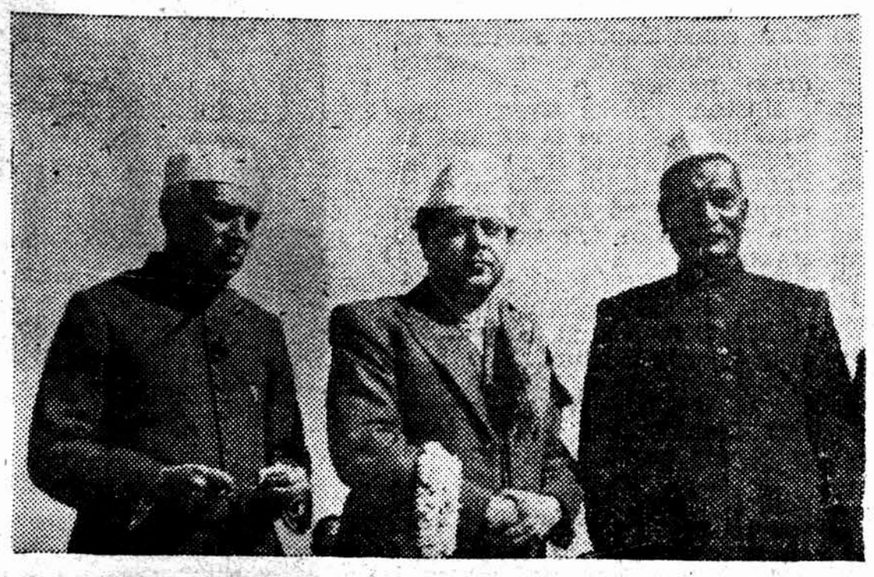
PROBLEM OF POVERTY

The problem of poverty is not going to be solved by the emancipation of the peasantry alone. Industrialisation has to be taken in hand The capital resources of the country do not favour big centralised industries. Initially, industries must grow out of village economy. Small industries, needing small capital outlay, will go a long way to give relief to the masses; and they will gradually strengthen the capital resources of the country for progressive industrialisation.

The tendency to look to rich foreign countries for financial assistance must not be encouraged. Native resources have to be tapped, and prospective national investors encouraged. Investment must be encouraged according to a rigid plan, so that wasteful investment is prevented.

The government will have to play a watchful and active part in the industrial development of the country. Through sagacious control of export and import trade, Nepal can build up necessary capital resources. Nepal has a favourable foreign trade; it exports paddy, jute, timber, linseed etc., to the tune of about 27 crores, and it imports cloth, salt, kerosene, etc., worth about 9 crores.. This favourable balance is frittered away. It is only after all native resources are tapped and still some foreign assistance is considered necessary that we can invite foreign capital for development in specified sectors under strict stipulation. The country needs a strong government that has the support of the people; a weak Government will have no courage to ask the people to tighten their belts or impose a rigid economy on the country. Nepal today does not have a national bank and a national currency. This weakness must be immediately remedied.—N.P.S.

HIGH POWER MEETING



King Tribhuvan of Nepal (centre) with Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister (left), and President Rajendra Prasad.

Soviet Ready To Offer TECHNICAL AID TO *Underdeveloped Areas*

THE recently concluded session of the Economic and Social Council, which was held in Geneva, came to a close on 4 August after five weeks of deliberations.

The 18-Member Nations of the Council dealt with some 40 problems of international concern.

Foremost among these questions was that of organizing and aiding the development of the world's poorer areas. Two related and yet distinct elements were brought out in the debates on this task: one was the problem of bringing modern technical methods to the under-developed peoples; the other concerned efforts to channel investment capital into their territories.

SOVIET OFFER

There was unanimity with respect to technical assistance. On this score, the Council endorsed the United Nations programme of technical aid, termed it a positive material and moral force, and outlined ways in which the programme should be continued and expanded. Just as unanimously, the Council invited all States to give continuing financial support to the scheme in no smaller measure than they had done so far.

It was in connection with this part of the Council's work that the Soviet Union and Poland pledged their first active contributions to the programme.

The Soviet Union offered the equivalent of one-million-dollars and placed its own experts at the disposal of the enterprise; Poland came forth with a pledge of 75-thousand-dollars.

In the past year, the budget of the programme ran at some 25-million dollars, with the United States having been so far the largest single contributor.

97 countries and territories are at present exchanging technical skills under this enterprise.

The top United Nations official in charge of the administration of the programme, Mr. David Owen, Permanent Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, reported to the Council that the majority of these countries—especially the less developed ones—had already greatly benefitted from their participation. He warned, however, that any reduction of the budget would have "disastrous" effects on the operations next year.

Ecosoc Session Sidelights

INVESTMENT CAPITAL

As regards the question of investment capital, the Council envisaged the establishment of a world aid fund sometime in the future when resources could safely be diverted to finance the economic development of poorer areas. It asked the General Assembly to consider what preparatory steps should be taken and invited all members of the world organization to make a joint declaration to the next Assembly session. In this declaration, they would agree to devote to the world fund a part of the savings that would be achieved once international disarmament has become a reality.

With the same object in view, the Council also discussed the possibility of setting up a special finance corporation which would invest in private enterprises, in poorer countries, on a 'Commercial' basis. The delegates found that further detailed study was required on this matter and the Council arranged for such research to be continued.

FULL EMPLOYMENT

The development of poorer areas was also spoken of in connection with another major question discussed by the Council, that of the maintenance of full employment everywhere. In this regard, the Council was particularly concerned with warding off the possibility that armament cuts would result in a loss of available jobs.

The delegates gave formal expression to their feeling that any reduction of armaments would be a most welcome event, and, in the same resolution, adopted a series of suggestions for eliminating any possible adverse effects of such a reconversion.

A more rapid development of the poorer countries, they said, and the expansion of international trade would counteract the possibility of lower employment levels.

Taken into account also was the great number of related complex issues. such as inflationary pressures. The Council requested United Nations experts to study these issues and arranged for its own next session to look into the matter again.

These were but some of the 40 agenda points. An appraisal of the session came in the closing statement of its President, M. Raymond Scheyven of Belgium. He said that the delegates had done a good job of which they could be proud.

'Cyrano' Has To Walk On His Knees Now

Ferrer Is A Famous Dwarf In Next Film

JOSE FERRER who wore an enormous false nose for the title role of "Cyrano de Bergerac" about a French soldier-poet is to be a crippled dwrat in his film "Moulin Rouge". He plays Toulouse-Lautrec, French painter. "Acting o your knees is agony," says Ferrer ... "And you have no idea what seeing people up to their middles can do to your mind."

Jose Ferrer here looking up at director John Huston says walking on the knees is agony. Wearing a false nose for 'Cyrano de Bergerac' was simple compared with this says Jose. He is playing a French dwarf in his next film. His legs are strapped back and a false pair of shoes is fitted to his knee-caps.

PARIS.

The pavements of Paris are brutally hard. Especially if you have to walk on your knees.

Jose Ferrer spent his days on knees hobbling around Paris. He has a special pair of legs fitted to his knee-caps while his own are strapped back.

It looks painful. "It is", says Ferrer. "It is even worse when I'm not walking and have to stand still".

This is film making, of course. The picture is "Moulin Rouge", the story of the crippled French painter **Toulouse-Lautree**, 4ft. 8ins. tall, who died 50 years ago.

He spent much of his time painting and sketchnig the singers and dancers in the Paris restaurant Moulin Rouge. Often the tablecloth was his easel, and his cane was hollowed out to hold brandy, which he drank from a glass fitted under the gold top of the stick.

The film is made by a British company on location in Paris, with Hollywood star Ferrer, who was born in Puerto Rico, playing Lautrec.

I was on safari with most of the British unit and the American director **John Huston** in the jungle making "African Queen". At night we sang native chants in Jaris bistros and agreed: 'It is much worse here than in the jungle."

Huston's wife **Ricki** (she is the fourth Mrs. Huston) explained: "In Africa there were crocodiles, elephants and black mambas as distractions. Here there is only the traffic and the people and the heat. John was more relaxed in the jungle".

*

JOSE Ferrer (say it Hosay Feraire) eases himself out of his film legs, which reduce his height by 14 inches from 5ft. 10ins. It takes him 20 minutes before he can straighten up.

Wearing a false nose 2½ inches long for "Cyrano de Bergerac' (the part which won him a film Oscar) was simple compared with this", he says.

"Acting on your knees is agony in the small of your back. Now I know what having a worm's eye view of life means. I really feel the emotions of Lautrac. You have no idea what seeing people up to their middles can do to your mind."

In his bowler hat and beard, the period is around 1900—Ferrer relaxes in a deck-chair. It is the only time he sits on an ordinary seat.

Only the shots showing him in the far distants can be done without Ferrer on his knees. A jockey stands in then.

*

Sitting at his table on the orange box Jose Ferrer is sketching, Huston, 6ft. 2ins., coils down beside him. "We have some Lautrec sketches in this picture not even Lautrec drew" he says.

Huston looks tired. The working day here is around 15 hours, and under the powerful lights needed for filming in colour it is so hot that even the candles on the tables need standings.

There is little time for sleep. "It is the fine quality we get on the screen that keeps us going", says Huston.

In his 45 years, John Huston son of the late **Walter Huston** has been boxer, soldier, sculptor, and bag-pipe player.

He talks about films and smiles: "Even if it weren't for the money I'd still make pictures", he says. "I love films, kid. I even love the worry. I earn a lot (in Hollywood £ 1,000 a week). but keeping horses. I'm nearly always broke."

Huston, the double Oscar winner (for fritting and directing "Treasure of Sierra Madre"), walks over to Zaza Gabor. "That was fine, darling, just fine" he says about her last shot. "But you keep letting your voice drop at the end of a sentence.

"Every time you do it I shall have to give you a beauty spot on your face. Put on with a pistol."

When Girls Turn Gladiators

FIGHT scenes are tricky enough to film at the best of times, involving split-second rehearsals, often the use of doubles, and sometimes the aid of doctors. When the contestants are not tough hemen, but girls behaving for the occasion like she-cats, the difficulties are magnified a thousandfold. Director Felix Feist found that out before he had the rough-and-tumble brawl between Patrice Wymore and Lina Romay in "The Man Behind the Gun" safely in the can.

Patrice, a schoolteacher in Los Angeles, and Lina, a dance-hall entertainer, both madly in love with Randolph Scott, stage a fight in which Lina tries to slash Pat with a knife.

During the first take, the girls rolled around the dusty floor of the set, struggling for possession of the weapon, something went wrong and the breathless girls had to play the scene a second time.

As if the bell for another round had just gone, they went at it again. In the struggle, Lina hurled Pat right across the room so that her arm hit an iron kettle with a mighty blow.

When the director yelled "Cut!" Pat sat on the floor, rubbing her bruised arm and calling for water to wash the dust out of her mouth. The two actresses glared at each other. They said not a word—but it looked as if they were more than ready for another round, with or without the cameras turning!

"Calm down, girls", Feist cautioned.

"As soon as we clean you up", promised the director, with a sigh of relief, "we'll do it again, but, Lina, don't hide the knife when you roll over next time. We want to see it."

Make-up men, hairdressers and wardrobe women went into action like seconds working over their ring opponents between rounds—and the two girls were soon ready to face the cameras again. This time the knife remained in camera view, the girls finished with a suitable crash, and Felix called, "Print it."

But Pat and Lina stood looking at each other, hands on hips, like a couple of gladiators. Then, almost at the same moment, they slipped out of their parts and became themselves again. "You all right, darling" asked the dishevelled Patrice Wymore.

Lina nodded, feeling for bruises. "O.K., but if we have to do it once more the Technicolor cameras will record me as one big black and blue mark."

The two ladies went off, arm in arm, chattering and laughing. The director wiped his brow.

How Lightning Strikes

FALLACIES ABOUT 'SAFE' SHELTERS

DEATH by lightning is the most conspicuous kind or electric shock.

Lightning kills about 400 persons annually in the United States, or about three in every million of the population. But about 90 per cent of the fatalities occur in places with 2,500 inhabitants or less, although these areas have only a little more than 40 per cent of the population, writes Dr. W. Schmeisheimer in 'Science Digest'.

Many lives are lost because of the dangerous actions of persons caught in thunderstorms. This is evident from a study made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which showed that one-third of the victims lost their lives when they sought shelter under trees. By doing so they increased the danger of being struck.

After striking a tree, the lightning bolt may flash sideways, or after reaching the base of the tree it may run along the ground and strike anyone in its path. The practice of seeking refuge in small sheds in exposed areas is also dangerous.

Buildings properly equipped with lightning rods afford virtually complete safety.

Smilarly, the metal bodies of automobiles protect the occupants, even if the vehicle is struck by lightning.

Bathing beaches can be quite hazardous. Bathers should not stay on the beach or in the water if there is a threat of thunderstorm, for a wet body is likely to be a lightning "magnet." Persons in small boats are also conspicuous targets.

POPULAR fallacies about shelters against lightning are dispelled in this article.

A building is a target for lightning once in every 40 years, but the odds can be lengthened to once in 30,000 years.

An average building is a target for lightning once in every 40 years, but the odds can be lengthened to once in every 30,000 years, according to a recent report by A. M. Opsahl and J. Z. Linsenmeyer, two Westinghouse engineers.

Here's how: Field research in the Middle Atlantic area has shown that this area has about 30 to 40 thunderstorm days a year, and about 10 lightning strokes for each square mile of sky area. A building 100 feet square and 25 feet high in level terrain would be struck about once every 40 years. But if a 55-foot lightning mast is erected in the middle of the building, or four 15-foot masts are placed 15 feet in from the corners, the same building will be a likely target only once in 30,000 years, although the masts themselves may be struck once every 30 years.

HOW IT WORKS

When an electric current passes through the body, the effects range from a slight tingling sensation to death. Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven, professor of electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins University, has shown that muscular spasms are produced when contact is made with an electric circuit. At high voltages the muscle spasm is sudden and severe. It may throw the victim clear of the circuit, and in some instances bones have been broken.

The nervous system may be so profoundly shocked or fatigued by the electric current that it cannot function normally again for a period of minutes or hours.

The nerve cells are injured, yet if the current does not pass through vital organs such as brain, heart or lungs, the resulting injury—other than burns—is slight.

During an army soccer game in England, forked lightning struck in the midst of the teams. Two players were killed. Another player and the referee were injured. Medical officers, one of whom was in attendance and saw the bolt, were on the field in a matter of seconds and observed the immediate effects. Drs. M. Lynch and P. Shorthouse, who have described the findings, mentioned as outstanding features of the two fatal cases hemorrhages and cell damage in the pancreas and lightning marks on the exterior of the bodies.

Neither of the two injured men saw the flash, though they were within 5 and 10 yards of the strike. The injured player lost consciousness for about two minutes and could not speak for half an hour. The referee had paralysis of one arm and of both legs, but this wore off in about 16 hours. Two small burns were found on his feet.

It seems that in such accidents the changes within the muscles are more dangerous to life than the burns. A man 41 years of age touched a 45,000-volt current. After 15 minutes of artificial respiration he regained consciousness. There were small burns. Five days later he was unable to excrete urine. and fever, loss of consciousness, and death followed.

Even Princess Has Right To Love

Women Thunder Against The Church Taboo

LONDON, (INS).

THE majority of British women are behind Princess Margaret in her reported desire to marry the man of her heart—Group Captain Peter Townsend, handsome divorce and wartime flying ace.

Even the ominous shadow of Townsend's divorce does not dampen the enthusiasm of the pro-Margaret fans. But they admit that the powerful opposition of the church to the re-marriage of a divorcee could shatter any hope of happiness for Britain's most talked-about couple.

In a survey by International News Service, many women demanded that the Church of England should revise its centuries-old ruling and make ecclesiastical provision for the re-marriage of innocent parties in a divorce.

The reported romance of the lovely 22-year-old Princess and the dashing 38-year-old commoner is arousing a warmth of public sentiment in favour of a happy ending to this modern fairy story.

A Great Commoner

Letters to newspaper editors overwhelmingly support the reported love match, with both sexes extolling Townsend's charm and personality and his courage as a fighter pilot in World War II.

Mrs. Winifred Jones, 40, pleasant, broadminded housewife from Peckham, London, suggested that the Church should find some way to allow Margaret to marry her beau. She said:

"Margaret faces a lifetime of arduous public service. Why shouldn't she be allowed to choose the man to share it with her?

"If she has chosen Townsend I think the majority of the country would approve. He is a brave, distinguished man and the only thing against her choice is that he is a divorcee. But he was the innocent party so why should he have to suffer?

"This is a modern age. Surely there can be some ruling about divorced persons re-marrying, if they are innocent parties, without harming the sanctity of marriage."

Miss Ann Hilton, 35-year-old London secretary, was brief but emphatic in her support for Margaret. Miss Milton said:

"Margaret has every right to live her own private life. I know she just can't marry anyone but what possible objection could there be to a man like Townsend?

"Let the Church pay more attention to spiritual ills and stop meddling in affairs of the heart."

Mrs. Elsie Denton, 38, Herne Hill, London, bookseller, hoped that Townsend really was Margaret's choice. Mrs. Benton wistfully remarked:

"It would be a perfect romance —a beautiful Princess and a handsome commoner. But I am afraid the Church will prove to powerful an opposition, should Margaret want to marry him.

"We'd all go crazy to see such a real fairy-story wedding but unlike most fairy stories I can't see a happy ending to this one.

"It just seems that the Princess will spend her life saying "Once upon a time...."

A Perfect Match

Cheerful Mrs. Annie Craft, 48-year-old Brixton, London, housewife and mother of four children, exclaimed:

"My goodness, what on earth can they have against Margaret marrying such a man as Townsend. It would be a perfect match. He's British, served his country well and looks a fine man.

He would be a darn sight better husband for Margaret than some chinless member of the nobility with more money than sense.

"If Margaret has fallen for Townsend it's not to be wondered

By WALLACE HULLETT

at. He's probably the first real man she's ever met. Just look at him—handsome, brave and a real, live hero. What more could a girl ask?

"But, of course, the poor girl won't have a chance of marrying him. The Church will kick up a fuss about marrying a divorced person and that will be the end to it.

"If Margaret was an ordinary girl, she could tell them to mind their own business and get married in a civil ceremony.

"But, Princess or servant, a girl dreams of a white wedding with all the trimmings and Margaret must be like any other girl."

Miss Joan Du Rieu, 28-year-old Chigwell, Essex, schoolteacher, was another Margaret supporter. She said:

"I would like to see the Princess happily married to a man she loved whether he be king or commoner. If she is in love with Townsend I don't see why they should not be allowed to marry.

Storm Over Marriage

He was the innocent party in his divorce.

But A Big Obstacle

"But I really can't see much a romance working out. The Church will be a big obstacle and then there is the financial side to such a marriage.

"Love may seem to be all that matters, but it would appear impossible for Townsend to support Margaret in her present style. And Townsend doesn't appear to be a man who would accept financial help."

Mrs. Florence Robinson, interior decorator, of Catford, London was somewhat dubious about the success of a Margaret-Townsend marriage. She said:

"Townsend admittedly is courageous, brilliant and most accomplished. But how could he possibly support Margaret as a wife?

"I'd love to see Margaret happily married to the man of her choice. But even if the Royal Family favoured Townsend and approved of such a marriage, they would face the powerful Church clique which undoubtedly would refuse to sanction a church ceremony."

Men Plead For Freedom Of Choice To Margaret

LONDON, (INS)—British men are mostly on the side of Princess Margaret and Group Captain Peter Townsend in the British Empire's greatest romantic controversy since Edward VIII gave up his throne to marry "the woman I love".

Generally they seem to feel that the Princess should be allowed to follow her heart in defiance of all tredition. A survey by International News Service revealed that most British men hold Townsend in the highest esteem and regard him as a worthy mate for the Royal Princess.

They extoll his courage, his brilliant war record and his service with the Royal Family. They admire tremendously his discretion and adamant refusal to say anything about the reported romance, for fear it might embarrass Margaret or the Royal Family.

Leslie Beech, 34, a London painter and decorator was outspoken in his support for a Margaret-Townsend marriage. Beech, a Royal Navy man during World War II, said:

"I don't know about the way Margaret feels, but we certainly liked to have those fighter pilots around us when we were in trouble.

"The Church will probably object to such a wedding because of Townsend's divorce. But I wonder.

"We used to get a blessing before going into action. The churches prayed for the safety of all the fighting servicemen. I don't recall anyone at that time being refused a blessing because he'd been divorced.

"People like Townsend fought to uphold the teachings of the church. If they had been lacking in courage or strength of purpose, there probably would not have been any churches today. "It seems something like hypocrisy that the same churches which blessed men like Townsend who saved them should now refuse a blessing for a more personal happiness."

Matter For Rejoicing

Roy Clarke, 30, London hotelier and former fighter pilot in World War II, said:

"Maybe I'm prejudiced, but any fellow who could go through the Battle of Britain against terrific odds and come out alive with a record like Townsend's is worth fighting for. So go ahead Margaret:

"What better husband could be found for a Princess? "It seems to me that it should be a case of rejoicing, not controversy, if the Princess has chosen Townsend.

"Let's have a real, royal wedding". Ian Ferguson, 32-year-old London schoolteacher, said he thought Margaret's reported choice of Townsend would be a popular one throughout Britain and the British Empire. He said: "If it is true they care for each other than let them get married. I know there will be a fuss by the church authorities because of Townsend's divorce, but this is one time I don't think the church should be allowed to interfere.

"Millions of fighting men in World War II would surely approve Margaret's choice of such a gallant fighter pilot."

William Harrison, 58, Gides Park, Essex taxi driver, was a world war I veteran. He said: "I meet a lot of different types of people every day who talk about these reports of the Princess wanting to marry Townsend.

"Most of them agree that, if the reports are true, they should be allowed to get married.

"Well, I don't know. This Townsend is a real likeable boy with plenty of guts as he proved during the Battle of Britain. "But he's also a gentleman. He must know that a marriage with the Princess would cause a lot of trouble and pain for the Royal Family he has served so well. He must know that the church would object because of his divorce. If he loves her, then he won't want to hurt her. "Perhaps that's why he agreed to go to Brusse's and be out of the way. He knows it's for the best. "Ordinary folk like me would be proud to have him for a son-in-law. Maybe the Royal Family would be proud, too. But a wedding between the Princess and Townsend can only cause unhappiness."

Even Britain's Communist party, despite its avowed intention to work for a British Socialist Republic, found a little sentiment for Margaret.

Communist View

Harry Pollitt, general secretary of the party, set the Party line on the controversy for the 34,000 estimated British Communists. Pollitt said.

"We believe in democracy, even for members of the Royal Family. They should have the democratic right to determine their own personal affairs, especially on such a personal matter as marriage."

Friendly Lawmakers

A Nebraska town had a law making it illegal for a barber to eat onions between seven in the morning and seven at night.

3-D VIEW OF THINGS

By Internationalist

IN the land of Omar Khayyam and the Magic Carpet, people prefer to change their rulers as often as the river Kosi in India changes its course.

If one thinks of Persia, one has necessarily to think of the Shah first, as otherwise the picture loses its background.

The history of Persia is just as old as that of India—perhaps a little more older. The Persians came from the Aryan stock from which the Indians also came.

This was just about the time of the Vedic Ago—1600 B.C.

Turn back the pages of history, both of Persia and India; you will come across practically all names of great warriors, tribals, and multicoloured races invading or ruling temporarily a section of both the nations at one time or other.

For these were names of Darius, Alexander the Great, the White Huns, the Arab invaders, the Mongols under Timur, Nadir Shah —all big names—who kept Persia of ancient times under ruthless, despotic regimes. These constant changes of rulers had left lasting marks of revolution in the land.

The Persian Revolution of 1906 marks an outstanding event in twentieth century Iran, barring, of course, this week's epoch-making events. Upto 1906, the Government in Persia was an absolute monarchy; 'The-King-can-do-no-wrong' idea was the central theme under which the nation carried on. But the people who had developed a particular liking for things that are anarchic began to demand judicial reforms and in that year cried out for representative institutions, and a constitution.

Change Of Rulers

Muzaffar-ud-Din Shah, the then ruler, undertook to form the 'Majlis'—a council, representing the people. But in 1907, the Shah died and he was succeeded by his eldest son, Mohammed Ali Mirza, who gave a pledge to adhere to the Constitution.

But at the end of December of that year, a riot in Teheran developed into a political crisis in which the Shah's troops were used liberally against the citizens. The Majlis cried halt to the Shah's way of things. It issued a manifesto declaring that the Shah intended to overthrow the Constitution and demanded the intervention of the then Big Powers—Britain and Russia.

The ministers of both the big powers called on Mohammed Ali to respect the Constitution; the Shah yielded, temporarily. But the Royalists and the Nationalists continued secretly to intrigue against one another and in February, 1908, while the Shah was driving through the streets of Teheran, an attempt to assassinate him was made. A bomb was hurled at his car but the Shah escaped unhurt.

This provoked the monarch; he issued a declaration dissolving the Majlis and instead he proposed a Council of law-makers to be nominated by him. But again British and Russian pressure was used and the Shah promised to give up this scheme and order a general election.

In the meantime, Nationalist elements gained strength, and aided by Russian officials, the Nationalists marched on the Capital and seized power. The Shah fled for his life; and the Majlis chose Mohammed Ali's Son, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, as his successor.

This one instance in recent years from Persia's troubled story almost illustrates the nature of the country and its people.

Nomadic Tribes

From two to three million of the people are nomadic, moving from the lowlands to higher ground in March and back again during the autumn. A law was passed by Reza Shah, the father of the present King, to stop this migration, in connection with the disarming of the tribes owing to their turbulant character; but it came as a disadvantage to the peasants in the villages whose living depended so much on pasture that they had to keep on moving.

These desert basins are a feature of Iran, practically surrounded by high mountains. The 628,000-square-mile country has been divided into ten provinces and these are now known only by their numbers. There were 20 provinces in the old regime some of which are still known by their names.

The ten provinces are known as Ustans, ruled by a Governor-General, representing the Shah.

Reza Shah Pahlavi, father of the present ruler, entered the service of the Persian Cossack Brigade in 1900 and became Marshal of the Army and Minister of War in 1921 and President of the National Council in 1923. After the deposition of Shah Ahmed of the former dynasty, he became regent of the Persian Empire and head of the provisional government in 1925. He was elected hereditary sovereign and was crowned in 1926.

His son Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has had his own share of tussle with the people. An attempt to assassinate him was made shortly after World War II. He was born in Teheran in 1919 and succeeded to the throne on his father's abdication in 1941.

The present Shah will go down in history as the monarch who went into exile for the shortest period in any nation's history—five days.

AS GREEK AS OLYMPUS BUT 100 P.C. AMERICAN!

KING Paul of Greece who is to visit the United States with his attractive Queen Frederica is and considers himself one hundred per cent Greek although you may search as far back as you like and you won't find a corpuscle of Demosthenes' or Homer's blood in his family line!

HIS COUNTRY THRICE DEMANDED A KING & GOT ONE EACH TIME

By ALEC KITROEFF

WHEN King Paul of Greece visits the United States this fall with his attractive Queen, Frederica, he will probably feel more at home among Americans than among any other people outside his own country.

The reasons are many: he has met and entertained, both formally and informally, many Americans during his six-year reign; he has visited the States three times from 1923 to 1935 as a prince in exile and, to the present day, he has been an avid and regular reader of American magazines.

100 Per Cent

The main reason, however, is a psychological one based on a common characteristic he shares with all U.S. citizens. John Doe calls himself one hundred per cent American regardless of the fact that he does not count Big Chief Sitting Bull or White Cloud among his forefathers. King Paul also is and considers himself one hundred per cent Greek although you may search as far back as you like and you won't find a corpuscle of Demosthenes' or Homer's blood in his family line.

The story of how a Danish prince of Schleswig - Holstein - Sonderburg - Glucksburg became king of a country once ruled by Pericles and Alexander of Macedon reads like an Anthony Hope novel and if anyone thinks life was dull in the eighteen-hundreds he only has to take a peep into the Greek history of that period to find out how wrong he can be.

In the 1830's the Great Powers, (Britain, France and Russia) had become the godfathers of a child that was born in bloody revolution. The revolution was made against the heavy hand of Ottoman rule that had lain for 400 years like a dead weight over a sunny Mediterranean country at the tip of the Balkans. This child was the Greek Republic.

But the babe was fretful and much too exuberant for its small size. Its first president Greek-born but Russian-educated and Tsarist diplomat Count Capodistria, was assassinated only shortly after he took office.

First Choice

The Great Powers clucked in annoyance. What the country needed, they thought, was a respectable, upright and noble king who could check the passions of fiery politicos with a storn glance and a regal lift of eyebrow.

The man they picked was 17-year-old Prince Otho of Bavaria who was enthroned at Nauplion as the first king of the independent Greek State in 1833.

He ruled the country with an administration of stolid, sensible Bavarians and, ten years later, the Greeks were clamouring for a constitution and a Greek cabinet.

Otho granted these and later went one better by trying to seize the northern Greek provinces of Thessaly and Epirus which were still under Turkish rule. The godfathers, Britain, France and Russia, threw their hands up in horror when they heard their favourite protege was about to upset the delicate balance of power in Europe and sternly scolded him for his rashness.

King Otho was further abashed by the Greek people's reaction. They started another revolution and thirty years after he had assumed the crown, Otho set it down again and returned to Bavaria.

Wanted New King

Once more the Great Powers delved into the pages of European royalty's blue books for a new candidate. But they couldn't decide. The Greeks wanted Prince Alfred, second son of Queen Victoria. But the Great Powers had already agreed among themselves that no candidate from their own royal houses would be acceptable. Their final choice (after the people of Athens massed outside the British Legation shouting: "We want a new king!" **was Prince George of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, son of the man who later became King Christian IX of Denmark.**

The wily Greeks were glad. They knew Britain would cede the Ionian Islands as a gesture of good will and the new king's sister was none other than Princess Alexandra, who had married the Prince of Wales—later King Edward VII of England. What could be more profitable for Greece than a family connection with the Royal House of England!

Later, however, they made the sad realization that power politics was no family affair and did not save Greece from World War I.

George I of the Hellenes turned out to be a good and wise king who ruled Greece well within his constitutional powers from 1863 to 1913. His eldest son, Constantine, captured the imagination of the Greek people by being the first native-born prince and later captured the hearts of his troops by swearing at them in true barrack-room style.

In 1913 King George stopped an assassin's bullet and from then on the royal family led anything but the life of Riley.

Allied pressure and Liberal leader Eleftherios Venizelos pulled the throne from under King Constantine when he opposed the entry of Greece into World War I and didn't even allow his eldest son, George, to sit on it. Instead, they installed in 1917 his second son Alexander, who died, four years later, of a monkey-bite.

But King Constantine returned for a brief spell in 1921 and undertook the Asia Minor campaign against the Turks that resulted in utter defeat for the Greek Army. The king packed his bags once more and the throne went this time to his eldest son who became King George II. The following year, however, a republic was proclaimed and the entire royal family was trundled off into exile.

Things didn't brighten up for them again until 1935 when a military 'coup' and a nation-wide plebiscite found the Greek people hankering after a monarch once more.

George II returned and then had to leave again in 1941 when German paratroops began dropping on Crate and put an end to the Greek Army's last-ditch fight on the island.

Greece's troubles did not end with the close of World War II and the Communist-provoked turmoil did not allow the Greek people to decide whether they wanted the king back or not until 1946.

A plebiscite was held and the votes showed a large majority in favour.

George II returned to Greece and died the following year. He was succeeded by his younger brother Paul whose jovial charm and simplicity have made him even more popular than his father, Constantine.

Today, to the Greek people at least, their king is as Greek as Olympus and more so because he has shown himself to be a democrat at heart as well.—I.N.S.

Hon. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes, Government of Bombay, performing the opening ceremony (by cutting the tape) of the 'Shishu Vihar' (Montessori classes) at Gunpowder Road in the Central Railway Colony last week.

Are You Gambling With Death?

GET READY TO FACE ATOMIC ATTACK

By Val Peterson, U. S. Civil Defence Administrator

ARE you "deliberately gambling with death," U. S. Federal Cicil Defence Administrator Val Peterson says that you are, indeed, unless your city is prepared to meet a sneak atomic attack.

Peterson, in the following exclusive article, presents a grim report on the necessity for adequate civil defence. He warns that Russia could drop an atomic bomb on every critical target city in the United States — now!

HAVE you ever tried to find out what chance you would have, if you happen to be downtown as usual when an atomic bomb drops on your city?

Turn to something more agreeable, right now, if you choose. It's easier to think it won't happen to you. But make no mistake, you have only one chance if it does happen; and these are the odds.

Without warning, without shelters, within a half-mile of a Hiroshima-size burst, 90 per cent of all present will be killed. Ten per cent will be injured.

Are you sure you will be among the ten per cent who are only injured?

And even if you are, who will get you out of the wreckage? Within that half-mile from the burst, all ordinary city buildings will be demolished.

Will a rescue squad get to you, before the fires that break out all through such wreckage can unite in a great unapproachable fire storm? We haven't nearly enough fire apparatus or rescue squads or engineering teams to do these things now.

Better Luck

Your chance will be better if you are between a half-mile and a mile from the burst. Buildings will be so wrecked that they can never be used again, but only 50 per cent of all present will be killed. The injured will be 35 per cent; the unharmed, 15 per cent.

And are you sure you will be far enough from the aiming point to give you even this fifty-fifty chance of death or survival? A bomber trying to hit the middle of downtown is likely to be a mile off in any direction—in your direction.

If you do escape killing, but are injured, will there be enough first aid teams, ambulances, doctors and nurses to give you the medical service you need immediately?

Or will you be the one out of every two injured who can't be cared for on the average—and who must be left to live or die unaided, because there are so many who must have medical help, all at once?

These are only the effects of the old-type atomic bomb that fell on Hiroshima. We know that bombs many times as powerful are being manufactured today.

Your ultimate chance of survival will depend on an adequate civil defence organization of volunteers, trained to supplement the usual professional fire-fighting, police, rescue and medical services.

If you don't choose to find out whether or not your city is building such an organization, you are deliberately gambling with death.

Make Sure

Your risk can be cut in half—if you make sure your city is equipping and training an auxiliary force of civil defence services; if you make sure your city has an attack-warning system which will let you know whether you have time only to take shelter, or whether you have sufficient time to get to the outskirts of the city; if your city has surveyed the downtown buildings to find places that are fit for shelter, and if such shelter is marked so that you can find it in a hurry; if evacuation routes have been assigned to each section of the city. Do you know what to tell your family to do if you are caught downtown and they are uptown?

Civil defence in this sense has hardly started in some cities.

Are you living in one of them?

If you are, you had better get started. The Federal Civil Defence Administration can supply plans. Putting them into effect is a local responsibility. That means in your city you will get the kind of civil defence that you insist on having.

Civil defence budgets are being cut deeply in city councils, in state legislatures and in congress. The general purpose of economy is one that I favour, but it should not go so far as to slow down your civil defence to readiness in ten years from now, as it is doing.

What if the Russians drop their bombs this year?

It is beyond doubt now that they have enough atomic bombs and ability to deliver them, despite our air defence; to drop one on every critical target city in the United States.

Do you want to bet they won't do it before you and your family and your city get an effective civil defence? Do you want to bet your life?—INS.

ARCHIE MOORE HOPES TO MEET MARCIANO

By Lawton Carver
INS SPORTS EDITOR

NEW YORK, (INS)

ARCHIE Moor hopes by day and dreams by night of the time when he will meet Rocky Marciano for the World Heavyweight Championship. Between his hopes and his dreams, he nurtures a wisp of a goatee. He's got a secret for victory.

What's the goatee for?

"In the clinches," said the light-heavyweight champion, "I'm going to tickle him to death."

The happy, laughing Moore, who had all but given up on fame and fortune only to attain both at 36, would like nothing better than to meet Marciano after the heavy titleholder gets through with Roland Lastarza in September.

Reminded that Marciano can hit, he said:

"I've been hit before."

In truth he has been hit—and four times stayed hit.

"That was when I was younger when I got knocked out," he said. "I've got experience now."

He winked and laughed, either sharing this wonderful joke that he, at 36, would be talking this way about fighting Marciano, or expressing the devil-may-care confidence to be expected of a pugilist of standing.

Not that he looks like a pugilist, with his mustache and his clump of whiskers on his chin. The records show, however, that he is a pretty good fighter, rather late in life.

He took the light-heavy title away from Joey Maxim and successfully defended it back against the cute Clevelander, who, in Moore's opinion, is a good fighter and would be a great one if he could punch.

Expert Puncher

As for punchers, Moore counts himself an expert on them. He took them all on while he slugged his way up and down the land through hard years of trying to get a title shot.

Sometimes he lost, but mostly he won, from the good ones and the slobs, and he is in the big money now as champion of the 175-pounders, although he is a natural 181-pounder and a legitimate heavyweight.

He is going to South America for six weeks of exhibitions, then will return home and do whatever the powers that be ask in getting cracks at more big money as long as he holds out as a good two-handed hitter and smart, though aging, boxer.

Assuming that Marciano gets rid of Lastarza rather handily, there will be only Ezzard Charles, perhaps, between the heavy champion and a match with Moore. They may even sidetrack Charles to get to Moore, who would relish the payday, if not the fight itself.

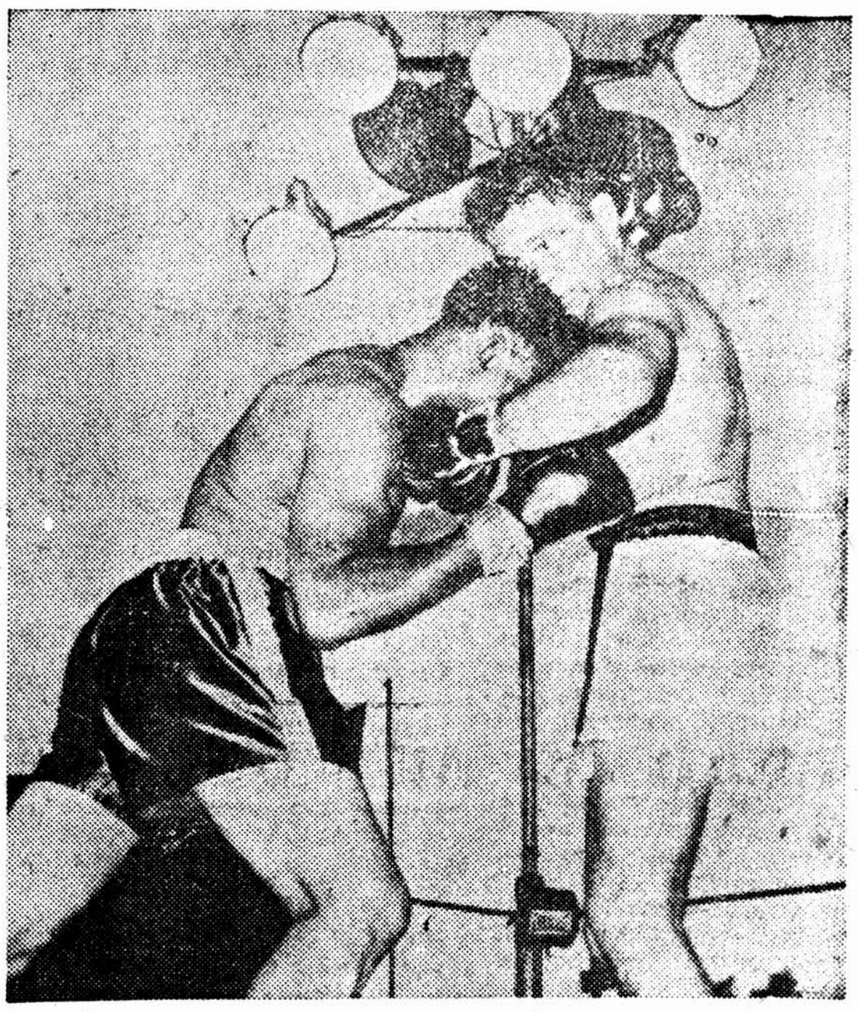
Superior Skill

Asked how he would go about beating Marciano, he said rather ponderously:

"With my superior skill and art of technique I might even be able to take him out. I'm taller, longer-armed and I can hit, too, with either hand.

"I've got all that and these whiskers to tickle him with."

Moore, The Slugger



Light-heavy weight Archie Moo re (left) successfully defends his title against a formidable rival in Joey Maxim in a fifteen round championship fight.

The Romance Of A Test Match—Bat And Ball

The air is tense — a Test Match is reaching its climax. Twenty-thousand pairs of eyes are fastened on the bowler as he runs up to the wicket and delivers a ball. At this stage in the game it needs, perhaps, that extra ounce of pace or a sudden spin of the wrist to bring victory to a country's team. Behind the drama of these history-making contests there lies the less spectacular but no less vital skill of the craftsmen who fashion with care the "tools" of the game.

The Handle

A craftsman turns a bat handle on a lathe. The blade and the handle are constructed separately.

Today the making of a first-class cricket ball is a highly skilled occupation—nowhere more so than in Australia. Production of the official Test Match ball for matches in Australia is confined to a single factory in Melbourne. There they are hand-made according to specifications laid down by the Australian Board of Control.

Twenty separate pieces and 38 feet of stitching thread go to the making of each ball. The core consists of a cork-wood nucleus around which the ball is built piece by piece. It is first tightly bound with a layer of wet worsted thread. This is surrounded by five layers of corkwood, each separated by a layer of worsted binding. The rudimentary ball is next placed in a press to emerge a perfect sphere. It is then bound with a final layer of worsted.

Meanwhile the cover has been cut mechanically out of a sheet of leather; the quarters are stitched together to make the halves into which the ball is inserted. It is hand-stitched and the seams are pressed. On goes a coating of hard-wearing lacquer and another Test Match ball is born.

Old cricket prints show the batsman playing with something resembling the modern hockey stick. This was effective enough against the bowling of those days—fast, underhand "sneaks". But when the bowlers started bowling a good length a difficult kind of bat was indicated. The shape of the bat changed and went through several stages before it arrived at the present shouldered blade.

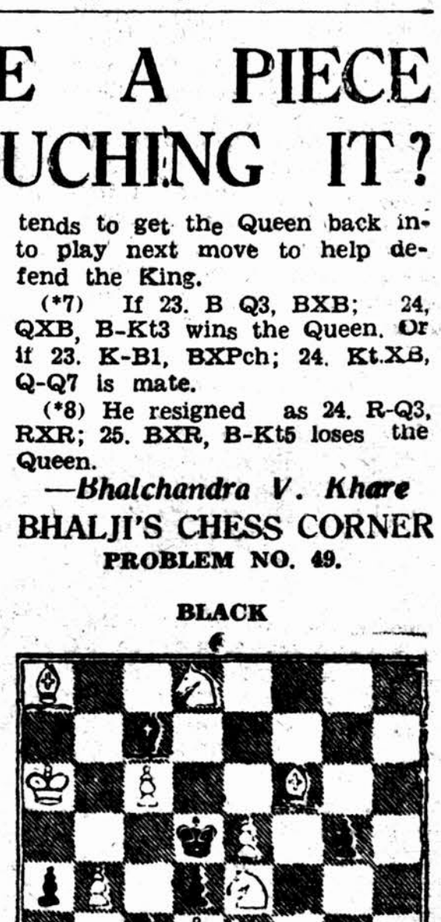
It is told that a cricketer of Reigate, Surrey, went in to play with a bat broader than the wicket. The outraged bowler protested. The result was a law enforcing the present maximum width of four and a quarter inches.

Many of the finest English bats are made in small family industries in which traditions of highly skilled craftsmanship have been handed down from father to son. A firm that made bats for W. G. Grace is still making them for England's leading players.

The first stage is to saw the willow logs into two-foot-four-inch lengths, each of which is then split into "clefts". One blade is made from every cleft. The cleft are then left in the open air for about a year to season. To enable them to withstand the terrific punishment which a bat receives in first-class cricket the blades are put into a press and subjected to a pressure of two tons to the square inch.

Much of the quality of the modern bat lies in the sprung handle. V-shaped slices are cut into the blade; then squares of Sarawak cane and strips of rubber are inserted. Finishing touches include binding the handle with special string, and grading each blade.

The Core



The ball consists of a core of corkwood which is its main nucleus.

DID ALEKHINE REFUSE TO MOVE A PIECE AFTER TOUCHING IT?

Chess

DURING the second tournament at Cracow, Poland in 1941, some German journalists created a furore over an incident between Alekhine and P. Schmidt. It was claimed by the Germans that Alekhine who was the world champion for seventeen years, stooped so low as to refuse to move a Rook after touching it.

It was said that Alekhine touched a Rook and then, perceiving that this would be a blunder, said "J'adoube"?

At that time there was immediate pandemonium. Everybody seemed to be arguing at once. Alekhine offered a draw to Schmidt or accepted as an alternative that he move the Rook in question.

Somebody whispered advice to Schmidt. The tournament committee immediately met to deliberate on the incident. Schmidt insisted that Alekhine should move the Rook, refusing the offered draw.

Alekhine still had the better game and after moving the Rook worked up a nice finish and Schmidt resigned after a few more moves.

The story as told by Alekhine is as follows. (Told to F. Lupi the Portuguese Champion).

"I hadn't tasted..... coffee.... for long enough. but the Governor of Poland made the tournament players a present of several bottles. Well, my game with Schmidt was a bit involved but I had it all worked out satisfactorily and I began to think less and less about the game and more and more about the coffee I drank, and yet got nearer and nearer to the win. Finally I returned to the board, somewhat confused perhaps by the effects of the "coffee", and assuming Schmidt had made the one move which would avert mate in two, I made to seize a Rook and make my reply. But then I perceived that Schmidt had left the mate on not having seen the danger. I cried at once 'J'adoube'."

After the game was over, Alekhine came to know why Schmidt refused the draw and why such a cry was raised.

His adviser had said to Schmidt "Don't be a fool! Go for the full point! Can't you see he's so completely drunk he couldn't see a mate in one, let alone in two!"

Gruenfeld Defence

The following game was played in the 1936 Moscow tournament. The action is fast and furious in this game. Black does not waste a single move in an attack that rises to a crescendo of power and fury.

WHITE:—E. Zagoryansky.
BLACK:—S. Belavienetz.

1. P-Q4. Kt-KB3; 2. P-QB4. P-KKt3; 3. Kt-QB3. P-Q4; 4. Q-Kt3, P-B3; 5. B-Kt5 (*1), PXP; 6. QXBP. P-Kt4; 7. Q-Q3. B-B4 (*2); 8 Q-Q1(*3). P-Kt5; 9. Kt-R4. Kt-K5; 10. Kt-KB3, B-Kt2; 11. B-Q2, Q-R4; 12. P-K3, P-B4 (*4); 13. P-QR3, KtXB; 14. KtXKt, PXQP; 15. Q-B3 (*5), PXKP; 16. Kt-B4, PXPch; 17. KXP, B-Q5ch; 18. K-K1, QXKt; 19. QXR (*6), Castles; 20. Q-B3, PXP; 21. RXP, Q-Kt5ch; 22. K-Q1, R-Q1; 23. Kt-Q2 (*7), BXP; 24. White resigned (*8).

(*1) Intended to be aggressive, but in reality it permits Black to seize the initiative. Better would be 5. Kt-B3, B-Kt2; 6. PXP. PXP; 7. B-Kt5, Kt-B3; 8. P-K3!

(*2) **White must make a difficult decision; he must either retreat with his Queen, or go in for complications by 8. P-K4.**

(*3) The wrong choice. After 8. P-K4, KtXP; 9. KtXKt, Q-Q4; 10. P-B3 (Not 10. Kt-QB3, BXQ; 11. KtXQ, BXB.), BXKt; 11. PXB, QXB; 12. Kt-R3, he has a fair game.

White Has Choice

(*4) Gives White choice of two ways of capturing the Pawn—and losing. If 13. PXP, B-Q2; 14. P-QKt3, BXR wins the exchange, or if 13. KtXP, KtXKt, 14. PXKt, BXP and the Rook falls.

*5) White is intent on winning the Rook. Better would have been to head for the ending by 15. RPXP, Q-Q4; 16. Q-Kt3, QXQ: 17. KtXQ. PXP; 18 PXP, although Black's position is still superior.

(*6) White has no alternative but to take the Rook, as otherwise he is a piece down. He intends to get the Queen back into play next move to help defend the King.

(*7) If 23. B Q3, BXB; 24, QXB, B-Kt3 wins the Queen. Or if 23. K-B1, BXPch; 24. Kt.XB, Q-Q7 is mate.

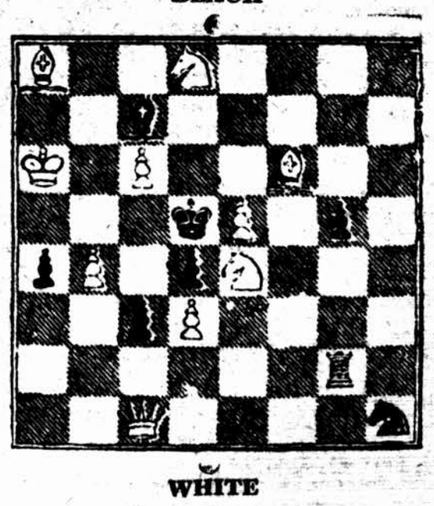
(*8) He resigned as 24. R-Q3, RXR; 25. BXR, B-Kt5 loses the Queen.

—Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 49.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and **mate** in three moves. Solution next week.

Problem No. 48 Key-move:—Kt-QB5.

Debarred Negro As A Member Of Iowa Faculty

CARVER CHASES NEW HORIZONS

The preceding chapters tell how young George Washington Carver, born of slave parents in the American Midwest about 1864, attains his education through secondary school, attends Simpson College in Iowa for two years, but decides he needs some university with more laboratory facilities to further his interest in horticulture.

By SHIRLEY GRAHAM AND GEORGE D. LIPSCOMB

George Washington Carver

BEFORE Carver left he had told Mr. and Mrs. Millholland all about the bitter disappointment of his refusal at Highland University, of the years and his early days on the farm, of his travels searching for knowledge, and now of his determination to go to college. Never had he talked so freely to anyone and never could he have had a more attentive audience. He promised to return soon, to bring some of his paintings. They promised to begin inquiries at once for a college which would accept him and as he rose to go Mrs. Millholland said,

"Time is always granted us for something, if we will but use it. While you are here, you shall be my music pupil."

With simple dignity George accepted her offer and made one in return, "And I will make you a garden. I'll find grasses and flowers and you shall have the loveliest of gardens."

AT THE PIANO

It was a bargain. And that spring was one of the happiest he was to remember. Every hour George could spare away from the hotel he spent digging, planting and tending the garden which slowly took form in the Millholland yard, or he practised at the piano. His flowers bloomed, and each week his fingers became more apt with the keys. He learned rapidly, as Mrs. Millholland had predicted he would. One of his water colours now hung on her wall. Visitors admired it and could scarcely believe that it had been painted by the tall young man who had joined their church choir.

Summer came quickly. One evening, George appeared later than usual and went immediately to the shed behind the Millhollands' house. He was busy at his bench when from the porch he heard Mrs. Millholland calling,

"George, George! Come here. We have a visitor!"

George left his work reluctantly. But the young man seated astride the porch railing was anything but formidable. He extended his hand while Mrs. Millholland announced

"George, this is my nephew, Dan Brown." Dan brings us good news."

"They tell me you want to go to college. Well, Simpson's your school!" he said.

"Simpson?" George shook his head. "I've never heard of it. Where is it? And do you think they'll take me?"

"Simpson is a Methodist school at Indianola, Iowa. Old Bishop Mathew Simpson, a life-long friend of Abraham Lincoln, left all his land and fortune for its establishment. They'll receive you gladly."

George looked at him with shining eyes.

"Dan's a student there himself," said Mrs. Millholland, "and he says he'll write them at once."

"You will?" George gasped.

"Sure. You'll have until fall to get yourself together. The tuition isn't too much, and Indianola is a fair-sized town where you can find work."

George could no longer remain seated. He had to stand up and fill his lungs with air. At last, the way was opening.

NOW each day had new meaning. He was going to Simpson College! He decided not to write in advance. But a couple of days before the opening, he left for Indianola and within an amazingly short time had registered and was enrolled as a student at Simpson. The fact that travelling expenses and tuition had taken all his money in no way dampened his soaring spirits.

Sleeping quarters were furnished at the college. His immediate problem was food. Out of his remaining thirteen cents he bought five cents' worth of cornmeal and five cents' worth of suet. Actually, because food was cheap, he had two large packages.

While he worked, the boys sat around during the long evenings after classes, exchanging ideas and jokes, quizzing each other for exams.

And sometimes George told stories in a droll, witty manner which captivated and delighted his listeners.

He not only became popular, but was spoken of as a genius. Twenty-seven of the oil paintings now hanging in the Carver Art Collection were done during the next three years under the guidance of Miss Etta M. Budd, director of the School of Art, Simpson College. His work was held up before the other students. Acclaimed as the artist, he continued his music and played in student recitals. He also sang with the chorus.

At first all this seemed too wonderful for any questioning. But during his second year George became disturbed by vague doubts. They said of his paintings, "You can scarcely tell Carver's plants and flowers from those that grow in our gardens!"

That was true. But these painted plants and flowers could not speak to George. He missed something.

BIG DECISION

His second year he spent more time in the laboratory. And soon his teachers began to say frankly, "We don't have the facilities for you here, George."

So it was that George Washington Carver came face to face with the greatest decision of his life. As he studied his long fingers which now wielded the brush so skilfully, he remembered that deep, full voice and the thrill which the little boy had felt warmed him again.

"You have the hand of a gardener—your touch will bring life!"

To BRING life—not merely copy life!

AND so, in 1891 George Washington Carver left Simpson College and entered Iowa State College at Ames, a great institution already well known for its excellent departments in botany and agricultural chemistry.

He was almost twenty-seven years old, tall and straight and now very sure of himself. With his excellent recommendations from Simpson, he encountered no difficulties in entering at Ames. He had not only the money for his tuition, but also enough for the regular dormitory fees. But here was trouble. The authorities would not allow a Negro student to live in the dormitory.

At that time James Wilson, later to be Secretary of Agriculture, a member of the United States Cabinet, was director of the United States Experimental Station at Iowa State College. Hearing of the plight of this new student, he sought him out and with no formality said,

"George you can move right into my office"!

They shifted the office furniture around and carried in a cot. George looked about the crowded room. It was shabby and worn. His face lit with a smile. He could repay this kind man for his hospitality.

"Is there a paint shop on the campus?" he asked, ready to start at once.

He set out looking for one. As he walked across the campus he heard music—a band playing. He could not resist and turned his steps in the direction of the music. In a few minutes he came out on a wide parade ground and there, in close formation, heads up bayonets flashing in the afternoon sunshine marched—soldiers! It was an impressive sight and George caught his breath sharply. And so George decided to become a cadet in the Officers Reserve.

Now George began his work in earnest.

College students were older in those days, and so while there was not so much difference between his age and that of the other students, he had already formed those habits which caused him to stand out. Long before the other students were up, he was down in the greenhouse or out in the woods. His keen eye saw everything. He knew from nature much they had to get from books and so by leaps and bounds he surpassed them.

A LIEUTENANT

George worked as a waiter in one of the eating halls, he became Mr. Wilson's assistant he worked literally day and night. His one relaxation was found on the parade ground. Quiet and reserved as he went about greenhouse or in classes, George loved to march behind the brass band; the sight of the American flag unfurling in the breeze stiffened his neck and sent a thrill of pride down his spine. George continued to study his military manual, memorizing rules, advancing until at the end of the first year, old General James Rush Lincoln barked his name in a loud, harsh voice and commissioned him a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve.

THE summer passed quickly. Somebody had to remain as care-taker for the greenhouse. Mr. Wilson was delighted when George asked for the job. He made one trip for a short visit with the Millhollands in Winterset, where his friends rejoiced in his progress and pressed him for every detail of his work.

Now he literally buried himself in his work. But one small boy singled him out. Several miles from the college campus on the outskirts of Ames was a vast tract of land still partially under water. The mud was overgrown with rank grasses and rushes. It was one of the few remaining sloughs, which at one time rendered useless much of the land in that section. This tract fascinated George. He had tested the soil and found it rich. He had already recommended to Mr. Wilson a method for draining away the water. For not only was the land going to waste, but in summer such places were breeding grounds for millions of mosquitoes and other poisonous insects. There were treacherous suck holes, and at certain spots the muddy waters were said to be bottomless. Altogether, it was a most dangerous place for a small boy to play.

HENRY WALLACE

One afternoon, as George with his bag, net and magnifying glass was starting back from the slough, he spied a boy, barefoot, pushing his way through the rushes. He was stepping from one projecting heap of mud to another.

"Hey!" George called quickly, "Come back here- Don't—"

Just then the boy slipped and fell.

It took only a moment to pull out the little fellow. He was not hurt, nor even badly frightened, but was certainly a sorry sight.

"Don't you know better than to go out there" the young man cautioned. "You might have been sucked into the mud and drowned. What's your name?" George asked.

"Henry—Henry Wallace. What's yours?"

"Henry Wallace? Why you must be Mr. Wallace's son. He's one of my professors". George was smiling.

"Oh, are you learning about cows, too?" the boy was not too impressed.

George laughed. "Your father is the teacher of dairying, it's true, but he knows a lot of other things, besides."

George told him his name and they parted friends that day.

Years later Henry Wallace said of this friendship, "That boy, who was myself, became a devoted follower and companion of the tall scientist, tagging him about as he cared for his flowers and made long forays into the woods, bringing back what to the little boy appeared to be discoveries from fairyland."

When Wallace was U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, he visited Tuskegee Institute and there, addressing the students, said, "Dr. Carver gave me credit for seeing differences in plants and grasses that I am sure I did not see. But it was the faith and charity that he extended to me as a small boy that did stir something within me."

In 1894 George Washington Carver received his Bachelor's degree in Science from Iowa State College. By that time this momentous event was but a stepping-stone to him. Four of his paintings has been selected to hang in the Art Exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. He was hailed as one of Iowa's outstanding scholars. He had been commissioned a Captain in the National Guard.

Up to the moment of his graduation George had been so absorbed in his work that he had not thought beyond that day. As he took his diploma, the thought struck him:

"What am I going to do?"

It seemed a long time since he had been told there would be no place for him even should he succeed in getting a college education. Many friends came forward to congratulate him. Faculty and student body were proud of him, but that evening he walked across the campus and was very lonely. People had been kind, so kind—and yet—

He climbed the steps to his room on the top floor of one of the buildings. There in one corner stood his mother's spinning wheel. Softly he closed the door behind him and crossing the floor, fell on his knees beside it.

CRY FOR MOTHER

The child in him cried out to this mother from whom he had been so cruelly separated. Not to know where they had taken her, not to know some spot he might visit and pay her tribute—not to know—not to know! In this moment of his first complete triumph, he wanted his mother.

Darkness closed about the room and still he did not move. Gradually upon his consciousness came the sound of his name being called from below—

"George! George! Are you there?"

There were footsteps and then a quick knock on the door.

"Are you asleep, George?" The door opened, admitting Professor Wilson. He stopped, sensing rather than actually seeing George in the corner.

"George, what are you doing up here in the dark all alone? Why —" And then he understood. His voice changed.

"My boy, we're waiting dinner for you at home. My wife sent me."

George had moved out to the table, and was fumbling with the oil lamp.

"You know", added Wilson, "you're a member of the faculty now!"

The lamp chimney slipped from George's shaking hand and crashed on the floor.

Mr. Wilson's voice was shaking, but he laughed. "Never mind that. Come! We can find our way down the stairs without a light. Some quarters you have up here—since you moved out of my office." He was trying to sound casual.

But George did not move. "You said—you said—"

"Yes, you were appointed this afternoon. Going to teach botany and have charge of the greenhouses. Come along and let's celebrate."

He slipped his arm through George's and guided him toward the door.

To teach at Iowa State College! A member of the faculty—he—George Washington Carver! Surely, he had climbed the heights! What college graduate could ask for more? And still horizons lay beyond. The Earth, God's Earth, was his—yet to discover!

(To be Continued)

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My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

WHEN Little Kunji very kindly accompanied her parents to see me at "Gulistan," Khar, I felt so happy. It is such a joy meeting children: How may I express it, or rather how can I express it? Meeting Little Kunji was different also—in a sense. She hardly speaks to you, but still she can play nice pranks.

At the table, Kunji was all silent—engrossed in doing justice to the plates in front of her. She could not spare the bit of a moment answering to your queries. However, when we had finished our lunch, and were outside in the living room her chatter began. And then what beautiful things she had to say, indeed!

I thought, for a change, I should go to Ghatkopar, just to pay visit to Kunji. I had been planning this for some time. And woe betide, she fell ill. But when I went to see her, luckily, she was better. Thank God, she was in a mood to talk too. She showed me her box of toys which was broken. And with a magic wand I produced another box for her.

I had brought this box to present it to Kunji, and how jolly happy she was to get it. I must thank Kunji for her courtesy and kindness. And I must admit, I felt happier when she went on showing her "box", full of colourful designs—it was kaleidoscope you know,—to everyone. She knew how to share her joy with others!

I have yet to meet her younger nephew "Baba"—for he has not yet been named, and that's how he is called at present. I shall eagerly await meeting them!

The Beginning Of Things

How did we all begin? Why is it that we walk on only two of our limbs, in an upright position, instead of prowling about on all fours? How is it that we have the power to direct our hands and lift our food to our mouths instead of nuzzling down to it and chewing it straight off the ground? Why do we bother about complicated things like houses, dining-tables, and knives and forks?

If you have just been reading some physics or chemistry or botany, or had the inside of a motor car or wireless set explained to you, you may feel that you know a great deal of how the world works to-day, but if you ask yourself these more fundamental questions you will find that, after all, you know practically nothing at all of the processes of nature of which you are yourself a part.

One of the most important ways of learning about a person, or a country, is to read its history. So it is with mankind. To understand what is going on now we must learn what has happened in the past, in order to get some idea of the plot of the complicated story.

TWO OF SAME NAME

These two are Jayawatis: One (left) is the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari and the other a worker of the Sarvodayanagar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit.

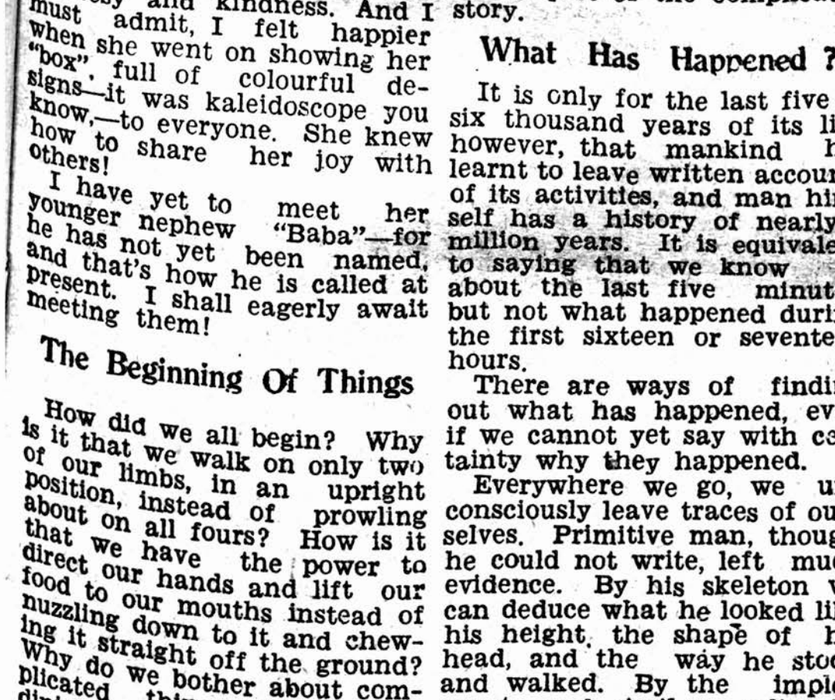
What Has Happened ?

It is only for the last five or six thousand years of its life, however, that mankind has learnt to leave written accounts of its activities, and man himself has a history of nearly a million years. It is equivalent to saying that we know all about the last five minutes, but not what happened during the first sixteen or seventeen hours.

There are ways of finding out what has happened, even if we cannot yet say with certainty why they happened.

Everywhere we go, we unconsciously leave traces of ourselves. Primitive man, though he could not write, left much evidence. By his skeleton we can deduce what he looked like his height, the shape of his head, and the way he stood and walked. By the implements and similar relics he left behind him, we can judge to what extent his brain had developed, what amount of comfort he gave himself, the food he ate and his method of acquiring it, and the sort of place where he slept.

Archaeologists, who are the detectives of history, are still piecing together the story, and each year it grows nearer to completion. When will it ever be completed fully?—Who knows!



Two blooming buds of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari: Kunji (left), daughter of Shri. Bhanubhai and "Baba", son of Shri. Jayantbhai, oldest worker of that Unit.

Mr. Grasshopper And His Friends

Once upon a time there was a grasshopper. His name was Mr. Grasshopper. All he did was to eat and play. One day he wanted to play with somebody else so he walked down a path until he met Mr. Toad.

Mr. Grasshopper said, "Hi, Mr. Toad, Can you play today?"

"No, not today, Mr. Grasshopper. I have to take care of my children."

"All right then, I will find somebody else. Goodbye, Mr. Toad."

Mr. Grasshopper walked down the path again until he met Mr. Gray Squirrel, Mr. Grasshopper said, "Hi, Mr. Squirrel. Can you play today?"

"Not today, Mr. Grashopper. I have to gather up nuts for the winter."

"Goodbye then, Mr. Gray Squirrel."

Mr. Grasshopper walked down the path again until he met Mr. Red Squirrel. But Mr. Red Squirrel couldn't play either, because he too was getting ready for winter.

Mr. Grasshopper kept on walking down the path until he met Little Turtle. "Hi, Little Turtle, can you play today?" he asked.

"Yes, I can play today. What shall we play?" asked Little Turtle.

"Let's play baseball," said Mr. Grasshopper.

"Let's" said Little Turtle. "You're up first, Mr. Grasshopper."

"All right."

Bang. Mr. Grashopper hit the ball.

"Run, Mr. Grasshopper," called Little Turtle. "Yay, you made a homer!"

"Now you're up, Little Turtle."

Little Turtle hit the ball with his nose.

"Run", called Mr. Grasshopper. But Little Turtle crawled so slowly that soon Mr. Grasshopper touched him and cried, "You're out!"

"My mother is calling," said Little Turtle.

"All right. I guess I had better go home, too," said Mr. Grasshopper.

GOOD TEAM

Shri Gautambhai (right) President, and Shri Chimanbhai, Secretary of the Sarvodayanagar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Shadows And Shells

If life's a shadow and a dream
Unless we use it well,
And things that quite important seem
Are but the empty shell
From which the life has long been gone,
Cast high upon the beach,
'Tis best to call the dead past dead,
And towards the future reach.

A HAPPY LOT

Children of the Sarvodayanagar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit pose for a Snap.

If life were but a worthless thing,
Then you and I might play,
Whilst hours went by on swallow-wing,
With shadows all the day;
But since there is so much to do,
And yesterday is past,
'Tis well to let all shadows go
And grip the substance fast.

Pretty Ornaments

Not only girls, but boys as well, can make these pretty useful ornaments which provide delightful decorations for cushions, blotters, bags or any other household purpose.

First collect scraps of coloured cloth, no matter how small or how large, and when you have a good supply in a variety of colours you can set to work on your designs.

Cut the scraps into circles of large, small and medium sizes and sort them into groups of the same shades. Next take one from each of the sizes and place the medium size behind the small size and the large size at the back of the other two and put a stitch in the middle through all three circles.

Make several of these groups of "threes" and then cut out a larger circle about three inches in diameter. Give this large circle a scalloped edge. Now sew your groups of "threes" onto this large circle, taking care to place contrasting colours to their best advantage.

By using your ingenuity in the arrangement of the groups you will find you have an interesting pastime which will provide you with a supply of pretty ornaments for decorating a variety of household things.

Subject And Object

Here is a game that you will all like to play:—

First of all you must choose two players to be the "Subject" and "Object" and they go outside the room while the rest of the players stay inside the room.

The two players outside must now think of a subject and object, such as Moses and the bullrushes, or Raleigh and his cloak.

When the two players have chosen their subject and object, they enter the room and stand opposite the other players.

Each player then takes it in turn to ask a question, to which the two players may only answer "Yes" or "No".

When a player does correctly, he chooses a partner to go with him and think of another subject and object.

Always In Sight

What is it that's invisible but always in sight?—The letter **I.**

KEEP AIMING

Although your efforts may fall short,
Keep aiming at the skies,
For no man's ever known to reach
Much higher than he tries!

SIMPLE SWAMI

Swami went to a fortune-teller at a fair and asked: "W'ill you tell me my fortune?"

"Yes—A Rupee," came the demand.

"Wonderful!" said Swami: "that's all the fortune I have in the world."

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shrimati A. John Matthai, Chairman, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, of the All-Indna Balkan-ji-Bari visited the Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, and the latter, together with Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Sarvodayanagar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. Children at both the places arranged a very nice entertainment and physical excise programmes.

A new Unit of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh was inaugurated at Vakola (Santa Cruz East) by Shri Durlabhji K. Khetani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari.

The Independence Day was celebrated by the Balkan-ji-Bari Units throughout India with varied programmes. They are now preparing to celebrate the Annual Children's Day on 1st October.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21. Dada will, indeed, be happy to hear anything from you. Please tell him what little he can do for you Thanks.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

FRENCH SAVANT INSPIRED BY THE EAST

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

forging of a new humanity—such we have been."

Europe moved on slowly but surely towards the great conflagration. Militant nationalism paved the way to the deluge, and Rolland watched with anguish his country, his Europe maddened by a spirit of violence.

The Pacifist

When at last the war came, Rolland raised his voice denouncing militarism. In article after article in the "Journal de Geneve" he fearlessly condemned the follies of his own country men as also those of the peoples of other belligerent countries.

France in her dark days suspected this humanist and pacifist as a traitor to the cause of the country, and Rolland withdrew in to a villa in Switzerland.

But his firm conviction remained unshaken. His love for humanity was greater than his love for his country. Bitterly, passionately he proclaimed the truth. He appealed to all to see reason, to leave the ways of blood and fire. As the flower of humanity, the elite of every country began perishing on the battlefields, he poignantly wrote, "Elite of Europe, we have two abiding places; our terrestrial fatherland; and the other, the city of God. To the former let us devote our bodies, and our trusty hearts. Yet though we love our family and our friends and our country, nothing has any right over our souls."

Thus, his fearless spirit proclaimed its freedom from the fetters of nationalism.

It was at this time that the lonely savant of France found his spiritual comrades beyond the frontiers of his own country, in the land of the enemies of his countrymen. While the mighty German war machine moved on ruthlessly over the soil of France crushing underneath it the best of France of the time except for her undaunted spirit, some poets of Germany like Franz Werfel and Hermann Hesse continued to sing the song of humanity, to sing out the anguish of their soul at what their countrymen were doing.

Turns To Asia

Rolland's bitterness and sorrow did not sweep away his faith altogether. He still believed that "mankind was moving upwards along a winding road. "He believed that a Universal Culture was being born. It was during this period of convulsion in Europe that we find him turning his gaze to the East, to India, even as Tolstoy before him had done.

For he declared that this "Universal Culture would not necessarily be the blossoming of European civilization", which was decaying, but "must be based on the thought of Asia."

It was at this time that he began to develop the faith that there existed "in Asia, here and there, a spiritual awakening which is both more lively and more pure than in Europe."

Some years before the war had come to Europe Swami Vivekananda, the great disciple of the Man-God, Shri Ramakrishna, with the message of Hinduism. And then, almost on the eve of the war, came on to Europe, Rabindranath Tagore, the bard, the sage and the seer of the East who touched the heart-strings of millions of sensitive men and women of Europe with the magic wand of his poetry and stirred them to a new rhythm of love and hearty humanity opposed to the heartless rhythm of existence in a materialistic civilization—who roused a new wave of spiritual emotion in their inmost hearts.

Through Tagore the Voice of Humanity sounded and its echo rose in the hearts of many, among whom Rolland was the greatest.

In passionate revolt against the soullessness of Europe, he cried, "If the war should not bring as its first fruit a social renascence in all the nations, then farewell Europe, queen of thought, guide of mankind; you have lost your way; you are marking time in a cemetery. The cemetery is the right place for you. Make your bed there. Let others lead the world."

Tagore

Really one of the most significant events in the life of Romain Rolland was his meeting with Tagore. C. F. Andrews admirably describes the significance of their association in his introduction to the book, "Rolland and Tagore".. "The Rolland of Jean Christophe was dreaming his dream of the ideal human being in whom both Christophe and Olivier would be one; where instinct and intellect, thought and action would unite forever.

"And when he met Rabindranath his dream was fulfilled. And Rabindranath who for decades past had been hopefully looking towards the west for an inspiration of courage and sincerity and a will to fight found in Rolland the truest realisation of this longing."

Tagore, too, living in a country thousands of miles from Europe had begun to feel the pulse of the diseased European civilization. With something of the spiritual insight of a prophet he had anticipated the catastrophe that was to overtake Europe. As early as in May, 1914, his heart had begun to experience an intense mental agony born of a sense of an impending and imminent disaster to humanity. This anguish had increased during the latter part of June and the early part of July. It was during this period that Tagore wrote the famous poems "The Destroyer", "The Trumpet", "The Oarsman".

Meeting Of Souls

In 1915 Tagore visited Tokyo, the Imperial capital of New Japan, and denounced in unmistakable terms nationalism and militarism in the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Rolland in distant Europe heard the voice of humanity of the wise bard of the East with new hope and exaltation.

Tagore, too, had developed an admiration for Rolland, who seemed to cry in wilderness like John the Baptist. The meeting of the souls occurred before the two physically met and Tagore sent an appeal to Rolland to use his influence for the cause of peace and the brotherhood of mankind. He sent a message of hope to the bitter and disillusioned Rolland in memorable lines:—

But the stars singing the love-song of Eternal
To a face sweet with shame and suffering.
The door has been opened in the lonely chamber, the call has sounded,
And the heart of the darkness throbs with awe because of the coming tryst.

Thereafter ensued between Tagore and Rolland a comaraderie that ended only with the passing away of Rolland from the scene of life.

In 1918 Rolland published "En lisant Auguste Forel" (Reflections on reading Auguste Forel) wherein he gave the results that he had arrived at through his researches concerning the social and fighting instincts of the ants. With a scientist's zest he had pursued the subject, had found that instincts were modifiable.

The humanist recognised in the happy possibility of the improvement of the human race through the modification of its fighting instincts.

After the war, in April, 1919, in a letter to Tagore he expressed the wish "that henceforth the intellect of Asia might take a more and more regular part in the manifestation of the thought of Europe .... My dream will be that one day we may see the union of these two hemispheres of the spirit."

Thus he stood for the ideal of one world in spirit, and he felt that Tagore had "contributed towards this more than any one else."

The Declaration

Living in the heart of a materialistic civilization, Rolland issued in 1919 the famous Declaration of Independence of Spirit which he expected the artist and the literateurs of the world to support.

It embodied this fearless affirmation of the spirit. "The spirit is the servant of none. It is we who are the servants of the spirit. We have no other master. We are born to bear its torch, to defend it, to rally round it all those who have strayed."

A sense of loveliness developed in this lonely devotee of the spirit. In 1922, he felt compelled to give up France. But he did so not with any great regret. He could not bear the moral and material atmosphere of Paris, the perennial trepidation of streets and souls." He had been able to live there so long only by enveloping himself in his own dreams and music. And so he now believed that he had "now earned the right to withdraw from the vortex of men in order to be near the hearts of men."

He recognised that his was not an isolated case of suffering, that such was "undoubtedly the fate of those who do not shut themselves up within the bounds of the enclosure of the small country."

He painfully reflected, "My little province Nivernais will live in future in my "Colas Breugnon". And she has not read it. For having defended during the war the highest soul of France, her genius for humanity, France denies me; the Theatre Francois has just declared that they would never stage a work of the man who had written "Au dessus de la melee"."

Faith In Fate

But, in spite of all this, his spirit remained undaunted, his faith unshaken. Because he believed that "the mysterious working of the soul takes place in the midst of chaos and ruins." He was not "troubled by the tragic and sneering spectacle of appearances", for "under their inflated veil which is about to burst, I feel the roaring breath of a superhuman Fate. And this Fate itself is but the envelope of fire wrapping eternal peace."

This firm faith made him a life-long warrior in the cause of the liberty of the spirit, of the ideal of brotherhood of nations, ever unfatigued, ever untroubled by doubts and trepidations, and before his voice was completely drowned by the sounds of the war-drums and his being swept off in the great deluge of the world conflagration, in 1940, he wrote to Tagore,

"In a world handed over to blind violence and falsehood, we must preserve within us truth and peace."

It was this devotion to truth and peace that had led him to write an admirable biography of Mahatma Gandhi in 1925. It was a fearless defence of Gandhiji at a time when the then imperialist masters of India were painting him in the darkest colour. It was his intense desire to educate his fellow Westerners spiritually that led him to write biographies of Shri Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekananda. Shri Aurobindo, the greatest Indian saint and philosopher of modern India, found in him an able and admiring exponent of his thoughts in the West.

The world today is still in the grip of fear. The U.N.O. for all the great ideals that have inspired its establishment has hardly succeeded in removing this fear. Peace today is overwhelmed by the gloom cast by the war clouds that have gathered over many parts of the world. The ideals of international amity and universal brotherhood are yet to be realised.

It is at this hour that we should look back and draw inspiration from the words and deeds of this great savant, this synthesis of spirit and energy, of art and thought, this martyr to the cause of the liberty of the human spirit.

NEW IDEAS FOR LETTER TRAYS

With the addition of a few metal clips, a Chichester firm has devised a wide range of ingenious uses for metal-basket letter trays found on desks everywhere. It is known as the "Beanstalk", because the system can be extended to any requirements.

In Bondage, No More

(Continued from Page 6 Col. 5)

from her, saying "you are stupid, Jeniffer, absolutely stupid"; ran into my room and locked myself in."

●

"NIGHT was falling and I could see lights being switched on in Van Doyen's spacious bungalow and the lights being switched off in Van Doyen's huge grocery stores, situate in the same compound. My eyes refused to obey me, and slowly glossed over the lighted windows and door panels of the building and stopped at the lighted window of Jeniffer's apartments. So she has come back from the garden, I thought. Perhaps, she cried a little and is quite annoyed with me. I got up and closed my window. I did not wish to look at Jeniffer's window. I changed my clothes and got into bed. The thought of quitting the scene gripped me, and I began planning a graceful exit. For hours together, I was engrossed in that thought and every now and then, the innocent child like face of Jennifer would appear before me and her tear smeared eyes would plead with me. I had perfected my plan and was about to fall off to sleep. All was quiet; the soft mellow light of the high moon had stolen itself into my room."

"I heard a sob outside in the corridor, connecting my quarters with the bungalow. There was no mistake about it, someone was crying; someone was trying to suppress some boisterous emotion. I wondered. Was it Jeniffer? I stealthily opened my door, and there she was, Bill, leaning on the rails of the corridor, wearing just a negligee, accenuating her graceful figure, the whole of which was bathed in delicate moonlight; her lustrous hair highlighted; pressing a kerchief to her mouth and her eyes glistening with tears. Suddenly she turned round, and saw me standing at my doors. One pathetic supplication—she only said "Arthur"—and all my resolutions were thrown to smithereens. Like a lightning I raced upto her and I found myself cuddling her in my arms, kissing her all over her face, playing with her hair, looking deep down her hazel eyes. I felt I could look at those lovely eyes for eternity and yet not discover the treasure that lay beneath them. We were lost in ecstasy, oblivious to all that were earthy, profoundly occupied in a kiss of ruin, that we took no notice of the powerful beam of the headlights of the car in which the Van Doyens were returning home. Piercing the stillness of the night and pronouncing my death knell came the thundering voice of Mr. Van Doyen: "Arthur, you dirty mongrel: Leave Miss Van Doyen at once! You shall suffer for this outrage."

"What happened later on does not merit detailed explanation. With admirable swiftness, I was put under arrest, and the charge of trying to abduct a minor girl was framed against me. In the court, during cross examination, I confessed having kissed the girl and pleaded not guilty of the charge framed against me. I was convicted and placed in jail for seven years hard labour."

●

"OH! Bill, the indignities that I have undergone, the floggings that my back has borne and the labour that these hands have put in, are indescribable. Living in a dirty, ill ventilated cell in the company of Negro thugs and criminals, I have become hardened. I don't think I will ever have soft feelings and soft words for anyone. I have suffered the supremacy of the white race, and to cap it all the administration of the white lords saw to it that I was deported to India immediately on release. That is the end of my story, Bill" and he sighed.

I was so overwhelmed with grief that I could not speak. Except for the patter of rain the whole of Bombay was asleep. Arthur lit another cigarette and I looked at the watch: it was 3 a.m. 15th August was slowly being ushered in. I must have fallen asleep for I was woken up by the rude curse of Arthur: "shut up you fools. Your flag will never rise up. The sun shall never set on the white man's empire!" His curses were directed at the early Prabhat Feri crowd, who were singing on the road that famous song "Janda Uncha rahe hamara." I could not understand his attitude: "Arthur, are you mad? Don't you know that we are a free nation now?"

"What" barked Arthur "what nonsense are you talking? We are free! Free to do what?"

I at once realised that Arthur had slogged in the jail for seven years. Naturally he did not know anything about our freedom.

"Bill, is it true?" whisphered Arthur, looking through the window at the distant silhouetted figures of the processionists, and I observed two drops of tears trickling down the eyes of Arthur. Two stray drops of rain fell from the roof as though nature was keeping company with this unfortunate creature who had missed the dawn of freedom in the land of his birth. That morning the sun rose gloriously. To me it looked more glorious and resplendant that day because I had the privilege of sharing the thrill of independence all over again with Arthur.

AUGUST 23, 1953

INDIAN MUSIC MIRRORS THE MULTI-STRAINS OF CULTURE

Contributions Of Moghuls Looms Large In Its Development

TO the Hindus music was integrated with religion; it was an aid to devotion or devotion itself. But the Muslim conception was different. The Muslims did not attach spiritual sanctity to music and it had no part in their prayers or devotion. With Muslims it was a source of amusement—a means of joy and ecstasy. To them it was clearly a secular art.

This conception of music introduced by Muslims broadened the outlook and widened the horizon of the Indian musicians. The result was that henceforth the Dhrupad or devotional style ceased to monopolise the entire field of music in India. New styles were introduced, new airs added, new instruments brought into play and there was a complete re-orientation of Indian music which assumed a new form in Northern India known as Hindustani or National Indian Music. It departed from the purely Hindu modes and built up a system of its own on lines different from the old Indian music that took refuge in South India and emerged as Karnatic music.

The evolution of Hindustani music bears a striking comparison with the development of the Hindustani or Urdu language. The one was built up on the substratum of ancient Hindu music, the other had Sanskrit as its basis. Both are beautiful monuments of Hindu-Muslim genius and both are the magnificent memorials of Hindu Muslim cooperation in the field of culture which lasted throughout the Muslim rule in India and which received a set-back at the hands of European diplomacy from the year 1857 onwards.

Amir Khusro

The first prominent Muslim artist who entered the field of Indian music was Amir Khusro of Delhi, the inventor of the Kheyal style of Hindustani music. Dr. Wahid Mirza in his admirable thesis on the "Life and Works of Amir Khusrau" has some very interesting remarks to offer on the musical talents of this eminent master. He says:

"This brings us to the question of Khusrau's attainments in music. He has since remote times been regarded to have been as great in music as in poetry and able to express in musical numbers even the sounds produced by a gong or a carder's bow.

"Tradition, again, ascribes to him the invention of sitar as well as of several new melodies compounded of Persian and Indian tunes, and he is said to have defeated in an open contest a famous musician of Deccan, Nayak Gopal by name.

"That Khusrau had studied well the science of music is abundantly clear from his writings. He seems to have been quite familiar with the Persian system and to have known well all its intricacies—the four usuals, the twelve pardahs, and so on. He knew too the Indian system and was a great admirer of it. Musical contests, would appear to have been a favourite pastime of his day, and Khusrau did apparently take a keen interest and an active part in them. It is quite reasonable, therefore, to believe that he made some attempts to combine the Persian and Indian systems and to evolve new melodies characteristic of the new Indo-Persian culture of India.... According to an old Persian work on Indian music (which is supposed to be a translation of an earlier work written in the time of Rajah Man Singh of Gwalior), he invented the following new melodies: mujir, sazgari, aiman, 'ushshaq; muwafiq, ghazan, zilaf, farghana, sarparda, bakharz, firodast, muna'm (?), qual, tarana, khayal, nigar, basit, shahana and suhila."

A Contemporary

The earliest work on the synthetic Hindustani music is the Ragatrangini of Lochana Kavi, a musician of note, who flourished in the latter half of the twelth century. It is specially remarkable because traces of Muslim Ragas are found side by side with their Hindu counterparts for the first time in this work. The author lays down 12 Janaka or Main Ragas and classifies some 75 Janya or Derivative Ragas under them. Lochana was followed in the thirteenth century by Pandit Sarangdeva, author of Sangit Ratnakara—a most scholarly work on Hindustani music. He belongs to the same age as Amir Khusro though his style is purely Hindu.

The fifteenth century saw an efflorescence of Hindustani music party through the sunshine of the favour of kings and princes and partly through the sunshine of the musicians and bards of the Bhakti cult. Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin of Kashmir was a great lover of music. His hall was adorned all over with musical instruments wrought in gold. Hussain Shah Sharqi, king of Jounpore (A.R. 1457), was another musical enthusiast. Apart from being a patron of musicians and men of letters, he was himself a musician of great eminence and an inventor of many a classical air. His inventions include, 'inter alia', Gaurshyam, Malharshyam, Bhupalshyam, Jaunpuri Husaini Todi, Jaunpori Aswari and the famous Husaini Kanra.

He introduced into Indian music Jangla, and airs derived from the Persian Zangula.

Such was the spirit of the times that the provincial courts vied with the Imperial court in extending patronage to music and some of them even excelled in this field. King Bahadur Shah of Gujrat (1526—1537 A.D.) drew to his court great artists like Nayak Bakhshu and Nayak Baiju. The former was the inventor of Bahaduri Todi, Nayaki Kanra and Nayaki Kalyan. The latter visited Humayun's court during his Gujrat campaign and so charmed him with his enchanting music that he stopped the massacre at his request. The song which produced such a marvellous effect began with the verse:

"None remains on whom thou mayst try the sword of thy blandishments
But that thou mayst bring back
to life a whole world and kill it over again.—"

Another artist in the court of Bahadur Shah was Nayak Gopal, a disciple of Nayak Baiju who even excelled his master in many ways.

An Innovation

The services rendered by the Gwalior Durbar to the cause of music constitute a brilliant chapter in the history of music. Raja Man Singh Tonwar who ruled the state between 1486 and 1527 A.D. appointed a commission constituting the best musical talents of the day like Nayak Bakhshu, Nayak Pande, Nayak Mahmud and others to examine the fluid condition of the existing music, to give it a standard form and purify it by removing certain anomalies that had crept into it following the fusion of the Hindu and Muslim styles. The results of their deliberations were incorporated in Man Kautuhal, monumental work issued by that body, which scienfically classified Ragas and Raginis and standardised them. The Rag Darpan, a Persian version of Man Kautuhal, contains almost all the Ragas invented and introduced by Muslim masters. Raja Man Singh had made a new departure in the field of music.

Hitherto Dhrupad was chanted in Sanskrit alone. He substituted Hindi for Sanskrit and helped a good deal to popularise it.

Nor are the contributions of the Sufi saints and Bhakti poets to the advancement of Hindustani music by any means less significant. The sufis, particularly of the Chishtiyya order, had given music of devotional tinge and used it to rouse themselves to ecstasy. Their musical assemblies popularity known as 'Majalis-i-Samaa' were frequented by all and sundry and provided Qawl singers with suitable opportunities to show their talents. The Bhakti poets like the revered Mira Bai, Baba Ramdas, Surdas and others attracted throngs of people by their devotional songs and developed music as an auxiliary to the propagation of their cult.

Moghul Period

The architect of the Mughal Empire in India was not a rude and unpolished warrior of the type represented by Changez and Hulaku. He was, on the other hand, a most accomplished artist. He was an artist both in the use of pen and of the sword. As a poet, he occupies a supreme position. As an auto-biographer, he stands highest among the crowned heads. No other sovereign in the world has written anything approaching Tuzuk-i-Babari from the dawn of civilization to the present day. As a calligraphist, Babar was counted one of the greatest masters of his age, and specimens of his exquisite handwriting are still presserved in the Khunda Bakhsh Library at Bankipur. Of his musical talents, we have no record. The quick succession of political events that crowded his chequered life probably left little space on the pages of history to recount his cultural achievements particularly in the field of music. That he understood music thoroughly and appreciated it is abundantly clear from his diary. He speaks of Banai as a composer and inventor of new airs; of Sher Ali Beg as a founder of new style in music and of Khwaja Abdulla Marwarid as a clever player on the Qanun. The other masters he mentions include Shaikh Nai, an expert flutist and player on the guitar, and Shah Quli Khan on the Ghichak. That he was a connoisseur of music is also clear from the manner in which he criticises the performances of the distinguished musicians of his day.

Humayun, the amiable son and successor of Babar, was a man of taste. His early reign promised well for the advancement of the magnificent Moghul culture his illustrious father had introduced into India. We have noticed his patronage and appreciation of Naik Baiju at whose instance he stayed the hand of massacre during his Gujrat campaign. But the times were hard and unfavourable for the Muses. A rebellion of the Afghan nobles led by Sher Khan Suri ousted him from his throne and sent him a fugitive to Persia. He returned to the throne fifteen years later only to die six months afterwards. Even in this brief period of six months music seems to have been reinstated in the Moghul court simultaneously with the restoration of the Moghul dynasty.

That a court musician sang a Dhrupad at the coronation of Akbar is a proof positive of the fact that music was not neglected by the Mughal court even in the dark days when it was engaged in a life and death struggle with the House of Sur.

Sher Shah Suri was a wise and capable ruler. His reign was short and eventful and we know little of his activities in the field of music, but his son and successor, Islam Shah, was a generous patron of music. Famous artists like Mubariz Khan, Baba Ramdas and Mahapatar adorned his court. Sikandar Suri who succeeded him at Delhi was a great lover of music.

He is said to have sent a huge present to Mian Tansen, one of the greatest artists of all times, and to have invited him to his court.

His rival in Bengal, Adi Shan Suri, who was another music enthusiast, wrote a book on music in Hindi.

Tansen, The Great

The reign of Akbar stands as a landmark in the cultural history of India when increasing social and cultural contacts between Hindus and Muslims tended to weave new patterns of culture of the greatest charm ad beauty. In the field of music, these contacts produced an artistic blend of Iranian, Turanian and Indian systems of music. Abdul Fazl speaks of no less than thirty-eight masters and artists from distant parts of India, Persia and Turan who came all the way to adorn the imperial court, but the brightest gem in Akbar's court was *Mian Tansen, the like of whom had not been seen for centuries. He is still held in* the highest esteem and all the ustads and artists of today acknowledge him as their master.

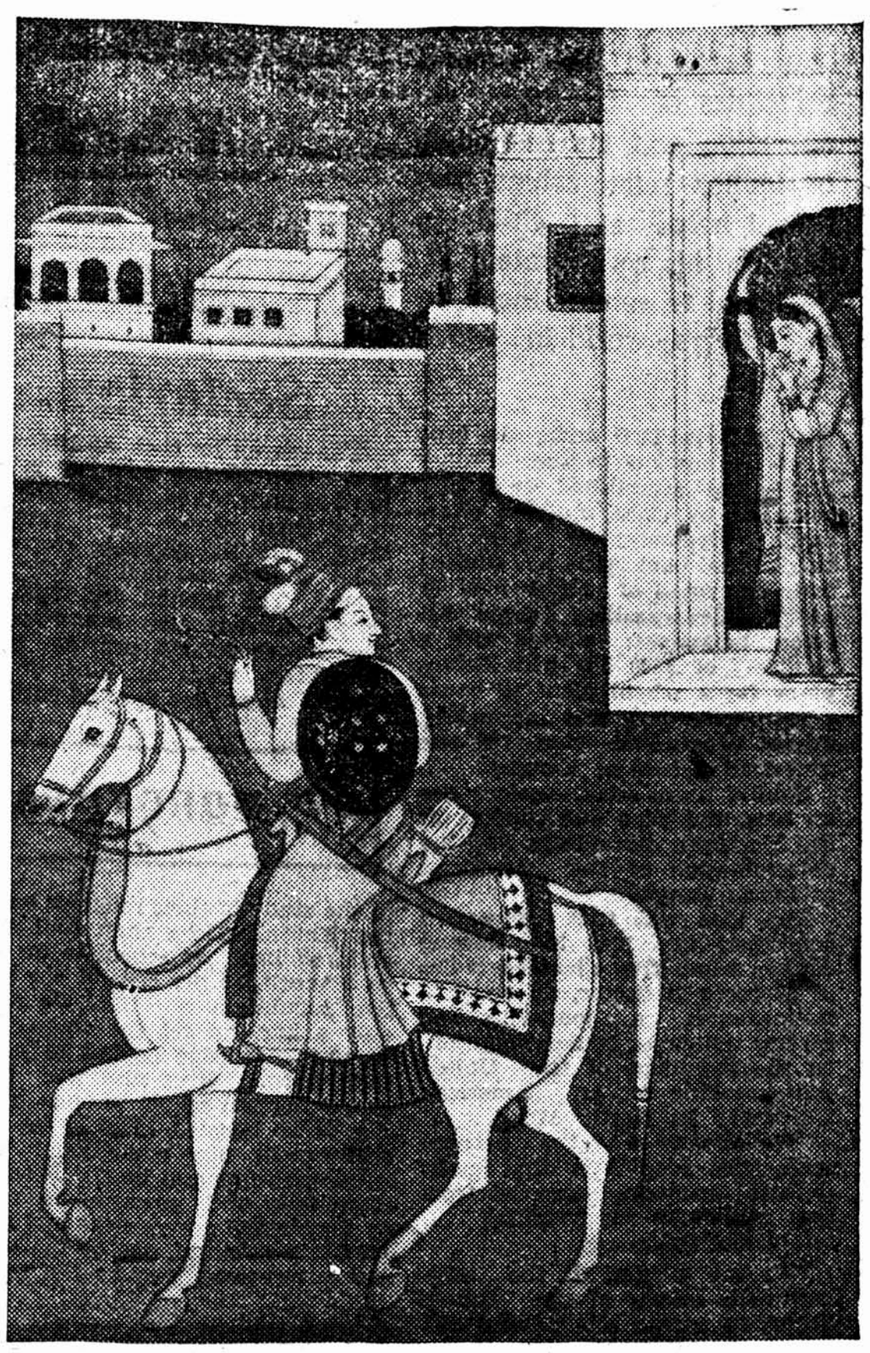
Different stories are told about the identity of Tansen. Hindus claim him as one of their number and maintain that he was a disciple of Swami Haridas of Brindaban, while Muslims include him in their own category. According to "Mirat-i-Aftab Numa" of Shah Nawaz Khan, he was born of Hindu parents through the prayers and blessings of Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus and when the father produced him before the saint, the latter put some of the betel-nuts chewed by him into the mouth of the boy. Thereat the father treated Tansen as an outcast and left him with the saint to be brought up as a Muslim. Whatever the truth of this story, it is certain that he was a Muslim and we find his sons and other relatives bear clearly Muslim names. But the very fact that he is claimed by both the communities is an eloquent testimony to the high esteem in which he is held by the people at large. Raja Ramchand Bhatt of Riwa whose court he adorned early in his career was extremely sorry to lose him when he was invited to Akbar's court. Akbar was so charmed with the performance he gave after his arrival that he rewarded him with a sum of two lakhs of rupees. Tansen was the inventor of a Malhar, a Sarang and a Todi which are named after him as Mian ka Malkar, Mian ka Sarang and Mian ki Todi and these find a high place in classical music.

He specialised in the signing of a Kanara of which Akbar was very fond and which was renamed by him as Darbari Kanra.

Baba Ramdas of Lucknow was another musician of note in this period who ranked only next to Tansen. He was an expert Dhrupadist and a composer. The other artists belonging to the Indian classical school who adorned Akbar's court include Mahmud Khan Dhari, Mulla Ishaq Dhari and his brother Rahmatulla

(Continued on page 22 col. 5)

TUNES IN PICTURES



"Rag Vardhan" — one of the miniatures from the set of Ragamala paintings recently acquired by the National Museum.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS HAVE RAISED IT TO ITS PEAK

Students Speak Seven Different Languages

AMERICAN SCHOOL AT TANGIER

BY DOROTHEA SEELYE FRANCK

REFLECTING the international character of Tangier and with a curriculum based on the general principles of freedom, cooperation and understanding of human relationships, this school helps each child to develop his own potentialities and to relate them to the diverse world in which he lives.

INCORPORATED under the laws of education in the United States but established in a city governed by eight nations; offering a predominately American curriculum but with a student body composed of children of 11 nationalities speaking seven different languages; started with a "budget" of $300 but with future plans for a school plant to house a full elementary and secondary school programme—that is the American School at Tangier.

Behind these contradictions lies an idea, the need and support of the Moroccan community, and the determination of the American colony in Tangier.

The idea was first expressed concretely in 1948 in flowing Arabic, when five educated ladies of Morocco, a doctor, an artist, a businessman, a journalist and several religious leaders petitioned the President of the United States asking for an American University in North Africa.

"We already see," the petition read, "the good fruit that many Oriental countries received from the American universities .... established there....

"We are touched at the magnanimous efforts of the United States to spread science and culture in different parts of the globe. All these factors are urging us to beseech you to open an American University in the International Zone of Tangier....We assure you that there are people among us who are ready to sacrifice something for culture and for the tightening of relations between the American and Moroccan nations—Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. Peace be with you!"

The document was translated in Tangier, pouched to Washington, D.C., read with interest and filed. Every official sympathized with the plea, but the U.S. Government has no authority to start a university.

They Do It

But what the U.S. Government could not do, the small American community in Tangier could—and did.

In the spring of 1950 the American Club of Tangier, with the blessing of the American Legation, a very small amount of money, and one teacher opened a "school" in two rooms on the sixth floor of an apartment building.

Between the opening of this first "school" in the spring of 1950 and its reopening in October, the American community and its friends in Tangier and the French zone of Morocco had contributed to an operating fund of about 16,000 dollars; secured the support and assistance of the U.S. Government in the form of a grant of 10,000 dollars to pay the salary and expenses of an American principal and to cover cost of books and supplies purchased in the United States; remodelled a villa on a sunny residential street close to the ancient walled city; found students who would attend the school.

The latter objective was achieved easily. Within days of the first word-of-mouth announcement, enough students and parents appeared to crowd the library on registration day. They came from the enclosed courts of ancient houses in the Medina and from fashionable apartments on the boulevards, from Muslim families whose veiled women seldom left their doors, from homes where Spanish, Arabic, French or Portuguese were the "home" language. On that opening day in October 1950, when the school reopened in its present villa with a staff of seven teachers, 60 pupils were accepted.

Among the children, ranging from the smallest kindergartner to the oldest student, were 24 Moroccans, 16 Americans, 11 British, 6 Spanish, 5 French, 2 Latvian, 1 Portuguese, one Hungarian one Greek, and one Indian. For every one pupil accepted three were turned away—there just was not enough room.

Sectarian

The reason for this spontaneous and overwhelming response is not hard to understand. Within the International Zone of Tangier, schools are the separate responsibility of each national or religious group. The French and Spanish schools already are overcrowded. The Jewish schools provide only elementary education. Most of the Muslim schools are devoted entirely to the study of their religious book, the Koran. More than half the children have no school to go to. As a result, 90 per cent of the native population is illiterate and only a handful get the chance to acquire knowledge needed to help their people. This also was the first American school to open in a city which boasted, prior to its establishment, nine educational institutions supported by the French community and government, two by the French government and the Jewish community, one by the Italian government, two by the Spanish government and the Catholic community, and three by private donations and the Istiqulal Party.

The eagerness for learning evident in the overwhelming response on registration day is being met with a curriculum based on the American philosophy of education: that a school must meet the needs of the child in his community.

Specifically, the school has a curriculum based on that of the State of Pennsylvania because the first principal, Mrs. Alexander Davit, wife of the second secretary of the American Legation, knew Pennsylvania's school system and teachers in it who could guide her. The curriculum established by Mrs. Davit was developed further during the 1951-1952 school term under the supervision of Miss Elizabeth Cooper, a trained and experienced expert in the field of international education. Through the co-operation of the U.S. Department of State, Miss Cooper was loaned to the school for a period of 18 months.

Main Objective

In one respect the school differs from others in Tangier. The school does not try to Americanize the children or fit them into any preconceived pattern. On the contrary each child is helped to develop his own potentialities and relate them to the diverse world in which he will live.

The purposes of the kindergarten programme, for example, are to acquaint the child with English through conversations, games, music, and supervised play; to inspire interest in learning; to give children of all nationalities a chance to play and learn together. There are no special classes for non-English-speaking pupils. Individual teaching and the influence of English-speaking children soon make them fluent.

This programme was concretely expressed when the kindergarten children presented for the school's enjoyment the North African premiere of "The Giant of Diddlemudill." It featured Abdelaziz Antair as the announcer, Tony Greenish as the stranger, Saad Fasi, King Torres, Sarita Asualy, Karen Gray and Agnes Munoz as the five gnomes.

Scholarships

For 15 students last year, chiefly Moroccans, there were scholarships. This year scholarships are provided for all enrolled Moroccan children who need them to continue their studies at the school. These scholarship children reflect the varied nationalities, backgrounds, and home situations from which the students of the school come. Among them is Aicha el Khatib, first grader. Her home was in Spanish Morocco, but political circumstances forced her father to live in Tangier. A graduate of the University of Madrid, he gives private lessons but cannot afford the modern education he wants for his daughters.

Janis and Adres Baltgalvia, two other scholarship children, are sons of refugees from Latvia awaiting their American visas. They live in a small boathouse, neat and clean. They learned English in a few months and now are teaching their mother. Twelve-year old Jose Delgadeo Chacon, another scholarship student, had spent only two years in school before a private sponsor started paying his tuition in October, 1952. A plumber's assistant to his father, Jose used to work 12 to 14 hours a day. Carmen Spiteri, whose two brothers support the family because their Maltese father is an invalid, is still another who could not go to school without a scholarship.

The Staff

Just as the student body reflects the international characteristics of Tangier, so does the teaching staff. The seven teachers on the staff in 1951-1952 included three Americans, two British, one Spanish and one Moroccan. The three Americans were Miss Elizabeth Cooper, Mrs. Rita Greenish, and Miss Margaret Pow. Ena Pinto, the Moroccan, had been a student at Wheaton College in Illinois, in the midwestern part of the United States, and his father, a leading businessman in the community, helped found the school.

Promising young Muslims from all North Africa have been attracted to the school, and the growing waiting list is 95 per cent Moroccan—those who can least afford an education. A perfectionist in education might say that more students should have been turned away — admittedly the school opened without enough funds or promises of funds, with a shortage of books, trained teachers, classrooms and play space. The only item in sufficient supply was children.

From its first vigorous start, the school is growing. During the 1952-1953 term, under its exchange of persons programme, the U. S. Department of State is providing not just one, but two teachers. The successor to Miss Cooper as principal is Miss Laura Frances Scully, with experience in an American elementary school in Latin America. Miss Louise Fowler has been sent over under the Department's Exchange of Persons programme.

Other help is given by the publications programme of the State Department, which has allotted $1,000 for textbooks and supplies. The U. S. Information Centre in Tangier provides all the supplies it can, including motion pictures and documentary films. Monetary contributions are sent in from friends in the United States as well as in North Africa. And the American Club of Tangier keeps up its card parties, dances, and other community projects to raise scholarship funds for Moroccan students.

Next Step

Although the school is not yet the university the original petition requested of the President, funds are being raised to build a school plant of sufficient size to handle a student body of 350, including those in the high (secondary) school grades. This extension of the school's curriculum, the School Board believes, can best come about by adding another grade each year until a complete high school course is offered, including domestic science, business, and vocational training for which Radio Corporation of America and Mackay Radio have offered their facilities.

Alongside such standard curricula would come training in personal hygiene, public health, sanitation and preventive medicine. The course will be planned so that outstanding students can go to the United States for the advanced training needed to lead their own countries.

Later will come a Junior College and even later the University the President's petitioners were so anxious to have—"God grant it" as the Moroccans so often say.

Meanwhile, the Moroccans continue to prove the truth of the President's petitioners—"There are people among us who are ready to sacrifice something for culture—". In 1952, when evening adult education classes in English were started, 80 students signed up in the first 40 minutes of registration, 90 were put on a waiting list and hundreds were turned away.

Those who have seen the American School in Tangier in action are confident of its future.

—Foreign Service Journal.

A group of happy students of the Tangier School learning the intricate steps of an American square dance.

Indian Music

(Continued from page 21 col. 3)

Khan, Rangsen, Sur Das, son of Baba Ramdas and Purbin Khan.

New Channel

The Gwalior school of Man Sing was represented in Akbar's court by eminent singers like Subhan Khan, Sri Gyan Khan, Tan-tarang Khan, son of Mian Tansen, Bichitar Khan, Mian Lal, Sarod Khan and Naik Ghar-ju, inventor of Charju ki Malhar. The experts in instrumental music included Bir Mandal Khan a player on Quanun and Shihab Khan Binkar. The Persio-Arab school of music which almost monopolised the instrumental performances included eminent masters like Ustad Dost of Mashed, a player on the flute; Shaikh Dawan Khurasani, an expert on the Kanra; Bairam Quli Khan, a Ghichak player, and famous tamburists like Ustads Yusaf Herati, Muhammad Husain, Muhammad Ali and Muhammad Hashim of Mashed. Ustad Shah Muhammad played the Surnai and Tash Beg Qipchaqi played on the Qabuz the time of Akbar. It had begun centuries before. In the domain of music it became distinctly perceptible how the two communities were borrowing from each other the precious share they possessed in this art, and thereby enriching each other. Khiyal, for example, which was invented by Sultan Husain Shah (Sharqi) of Polpur, has become an important limb of Hindu music. Dhrupad, on the other hand, has grafted itself indelibly on Muslim Music."

"Pakistan Review"

(concluded).

Tale Of A Twisty, Turny Lane

BY NESTA NUTTALL

ROGER was playing in the garden while Mummy finished giving Baby Susan her dinner. She seemed to be taking a very long time, so Roger pulled off his muddy boots at the back door and went into the dining room.

"Mummy," said Roger. "It's an exploring kind of day. Can we go somewhere where we've never been before?"

"That's a good idea," said Mummy. "Put Susan's pram ready for me, Roger, and I won't be long."

Roger knew what to do. He fetched a dry blanket and tucked it in smoothly for Susan to lie on. He shook up her pillow and turned it over, and he put the top blankets on the handle of the pram, ready to tuck Susan up, cosy and warm.

"She looks very sleepy," said Mummy, as she put her down in the pram.

Mummy tidied up quickly in the dining room and put on her coat. Roger fetched his coat, too, and his best walking shoes. Mummy went to the pantry and took something out of a tin and slipped it into her pocket.

"Have you got our half-times?" Roger asked.

Mummy nodded and patted her pocket.

They always took a little bit of something to eat about half way through the afternoon. Sometimes it was biscuit. Sometimes it was barley sugar. And sometimes, on special days, it was chocolate. Roger hoped that today was a special day, because he liked chocolate best.

●

The sun was shining, and there were white clouds puffing across the sky when Roger and Mummy set off down the road. Mummy pushed the pram and Roger galloped in front, kicking up his legs like a little pony. He was very happy.

"You can choose the way," said Mummy.

When they came to the end of the road, Roger didn't turn left toward the village, because they went that way nearly every day. He turned to the right—away from the village and the shops and the houses—until they came to fields and hedgerows. There wasn't any pavement here, so Roger walked next to Mummy, instead of galloping on in front, and helped her to push the pram.

By and by they came to a lane. There was a chestnut tree in flower on the corner.

"That looks exciting," said Roger. "I wonder where it goes. Let's explore."

So Mummy turned the pram from the main road and pushed Susan into the lane, under the green and white boughs of the chestnut tree.

It was a very exploring sort of lane, because it kept on twisting and turning, so that Roger wondered each time what they would find round the next corner.

●

Presently they came to a gate in the hedge. By the gate was an old brown horse.

"Hullo, Brownie," said Roger. "This is a very twisty, turny lane. Do you know where it goes?"

Brownie blew through her nose and shook her mane.

"No," she said. "I stay in my green field. I don't know where it goes."

So Roger and Mummy and Baby Susan went on and on and on.

Presently they came to a farmyard. In the farmyard, waiting for milking-time, stood a herd of black and white cows.

"Hullo, Blackies," said Roger. "This is a very twisty, turny lane. Do you know where it goes?"

"Moo, moo," said the black and white cows. "We stay in the farmyard. We want to be milked. We don't know where it goes."

●

So Roger and Mummy and Baby Susan went on and on and on.

Presently they came to a thatched cottage. There was an apple tree in the garden, and in the branches of the apple tree, a robin was singing.

"Hullo, Robin Redbreast," said Roger. "This is a very twisty, turny lane. Do you know where it goes?"

The Robin cocked his head on one side and chirped, "I sing in my apple tree. I don't know where it goes."

So Roger and Mummy and Baby Susan went on and on and on.

Roger suddenly remembered there was something in Mummy's pocket.

"What about half-times?" he asked.

"Very soon," answered Mummy.

They turned another corner and there they were, at the very end of the twisty, turn lane. It led to a common, like a field without any hedges, and on the common was a seat.

"What a good place for a seat," said Mummy.

They sat down and put Susan's pram on the grass.

"Feel in my pocket," said Mummy.

Roger pulled out a chocolate crunchy, wrapped up in gold paper.

"Ah!" said Roger. "This is a very special day."

He unwrapped the crunchy and broke it in two. Mummy only wanted a little piece, Roger nibbled his slowly, to make it last a long time.

●

When it was finished Mummy said, "Now we must go home."

They got up, and Roger noticed that there was some writing carved across the back of the seat.

"What does it say?" he asked.

Mummy looked and she read the words.

"It says, 'Welcome, Wayfarers!'"

And they both laughed with pleasure at the idea of being welcomed.

Susan heard them laughing and woke up.

"Susan's awake," said Mummy. "Would you like a ride now in the bottom of the pram?"

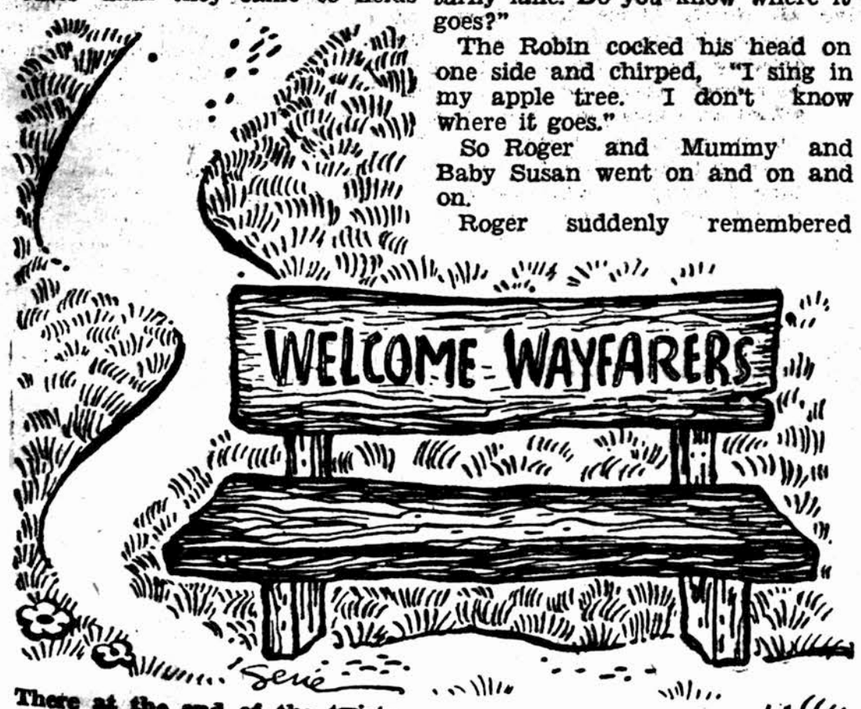
Roger didn't need asking twice. He scrambled up quickly, but he put his hand under the blanket first, to make sure that he didn't sit on Susan's toes.

Mummy pushed and back they went down the lane, past the cottage where the robin was till singing, past the farmyard where the cows were still waiting to be milked, past the pond where the ducks were still looking for their tea, and past Brownie, the old brown horse.

"Now we'll soon be home," said Mummy.

"It was a very good explore," said Roger. "I like "Welcome Wayfarers Lane.'"

And forever after they called the twisty, turny lane "Welcome Wayfarers Lane."—The Christian Science Monitor.



There at the end of the twisty, furny lane was a seat.

Outlaw Paid

Back in the days when the Dalton boys were ravaging the Kansas country, they terrorized conductors into letting them ride free on the trains. One day the leader of the gang boarded a coach, pulled out his gun and to the frightened ticket-taker proclaimed: "There's my fare!"

"All right, Dalton," the train conductor meekly replied.

But he slipped up to the baggage car and provided himself with a sawed-off shotgun. In a little while he was back at the side of the recalcitrant passenger. Poking the business end of the weapon into the ribs of the notorious bad man, he gently announced: "All right, Dalton, I reckon I'm ready to punch your ticket now."

The outlaw paid.

SPANISH RIVIERA, EARTHLY PARADISE FOR RETIRED LIFE

TORHEMOLINOS, Spain.

HAVE you, too been wondering where on earth you could eventually eke out an existence on a government pension or on that little inheritance left you by good, old Aunt Agatha?

If so, your worries are over: The Spanish Riviera is the place for you. And you won't "eke" either. You'll live like a king, or at least like a banker back home, always providing that the cruel serpent of inflation can be killed off in this Garden of Eden.

I have just met an English widow who lives not only in comfort but in style on an annual income of $75 per month. That includes $11 monthly rent for a charming, modernized house, and 3.75 dollars per month for a competent cook-housekeeper.

She has a manicure and champoo, rinse and water wave once a week for the sum total of $1, or a modest tip in a first rate New York beauty parlor.

Nor is my new friend inconvenienced by being forced to go to the hair dresser-manicurist. The latter comes to her customers and beautifies them in the privacy of their respective homes.

The village dress-maker can copy any dress or picture of a Paris model with splendid accuracy and for less than a hoover apron would cost at home. For dress-up, you need a pair of leather shoes, and Spanish shoes are beautiful and inexpensive.

EVERYTHING CHEAP

But for every day, around the house and village, you wear charming, rope-soled sandals in gay colours that cost from 35 cents to $2, depending on the design and amount of work required.

My friends in this charming, white-washed village buried under flowers say flatly that a couple with an income of $50 per week can live here as kings once lived, before they lost their jobs. This would include rental of a house and the operation on an automobile.

And I have to point out for the benefit of the boys that a handsomely tailor-made suit of the best Spanish wool (and it is beautiful) can be ordered in Malaga (only ten miles away) for around 40 to 45 dolars. (It will cost only slightly more even in such big cities as Madrid.) A tailor-made sports jacket will cost half these sums, and tailor-made slacks $10 at most.

FOOTHOLD IN PARADISE

This enchanting section of the Spanish Riviera has long been favourite winter and summer resort of many (The year round climate is excellent.) On the 40 pounds or approximately $112 each Britisher is permitted to take out of his country for travel, he can readily spend a luxurious month here.

A modern, six-room house, plus the generous ground on which it stands, can be built here for around $8,500. But if you can find a native house with "possibilities," the outlay is incredible—at least to an American.

A few days ago I drove to Mijas 12 miles from Torremolinos and one of the loveliest villages in Spain, to see a cottage on which one of my friends has a speculative eye. Mijas is a village carved out of a ledge 1,000 feet above the Mediterranean, and the cottage has an incomparable view of the sea.

The stout four-room cottage, plus terraces on two levels, is for sale for $475.

For an additional outlay of $800, my friend says he can double the size of the living room and add and equip a completely modern kitchen and bath!

Thus for only $1,275, he will own a foothold in paradise.

What are you waiting for?—I.N.S.

BULL FIGHT THRILLS

First Arab Matador To Enter Ring

By Inez Robb

MADRID, (INS).

AMIN Ben Mohamed is a tall handsome Arab lad.

When he walks the streets of Madrid dressed in typical Arab garb—the high round red cap, flowing robes and soft bedroom-like slippers, he creates quite a sensation. He has hopes of making an even bigger splash in the bull rings as the first Arabian matador in modern history, he says.

Amin, who is 17-year-old, has already made a good start showing his courage and style in the nearly dozen towns and villages in which he has appeared. He is now training for a presentation in Madrid within a few short weeks. Going to bull ranches and farms to practise as well as at home with other toreros he thinks he is in excellent shape and ready for the "big trial" in the world's number one ring.

Likes Bull Fights

Ben Mohamed was born in Casablanca on March 25, 1936 but shortly afterwards moved to Mellilla where he was brought up. He began seeing "corridas" as a youngster and took a great interest in bull fighting. However, until 1951 he had little opportunity of doing anything about it.

That year he began to learn seriously and in October 1951 he killed a "becerro" (young bull) in a festival. It was his first time in front of a bull, but he was a grand success. In view of this, he was contracted to fight in two more festivals at Melilla.

From the very beginning he was an overwhelming success and seemed to have an amazing natural ease and grace with the bulls.

Amin Ben Mohamed thinks that it can be traced back to his ancestors, who way back, were among the first to introduce bull fighting in Spain.

When the Arabs conquered Spain they brought with them the thrilling sport of fighting bulls from beautiful Arabian mounts. Amin is a descendant of one branch of those gallant fighters, he says.

Ben Mohamed is himself an expert horseback rider, shoots well, and knows how to use the Arab weapons such as scimitars with skill and dexterity.

Big Trio

Luis Diaz, his manager and noted ex-matador, has great hopes for his young Arab fighter and Diaz knows almost all there is to be known about bull fighting. When he takes on the responsibility of managing a fighter it is because he sincerely believes he was a "real value" and promise for big time fighting.

Senor Diaz says he hopes to team Amin with the other two fighters he manages and have a real history-making trio. The pair which would go with Amin are "Madrilenito" (son) and Mirabeleno, another likely "novillero"—apprentice fighter—who appeared in Madrid's Vista Alegre Bull Ring this year and was the only novillero thus far to cut an ear off the bull—an award for outstanding performance not often given in this city.

Amin has offers to fight in Vista Alegre, Valencia, and Casablanca. His status of the unique Arabian fighter will open the way for him.

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Indian Communities In South-West America

Hopis Out To Preserve Their Culture And Way Of Life

AN excerpt from the book "Sun in the Sky" (published by the University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma), by an outstanding entomologist who has devoted a decade to visiting and studying the Hopi Indians of the American South-west, tells of their land.

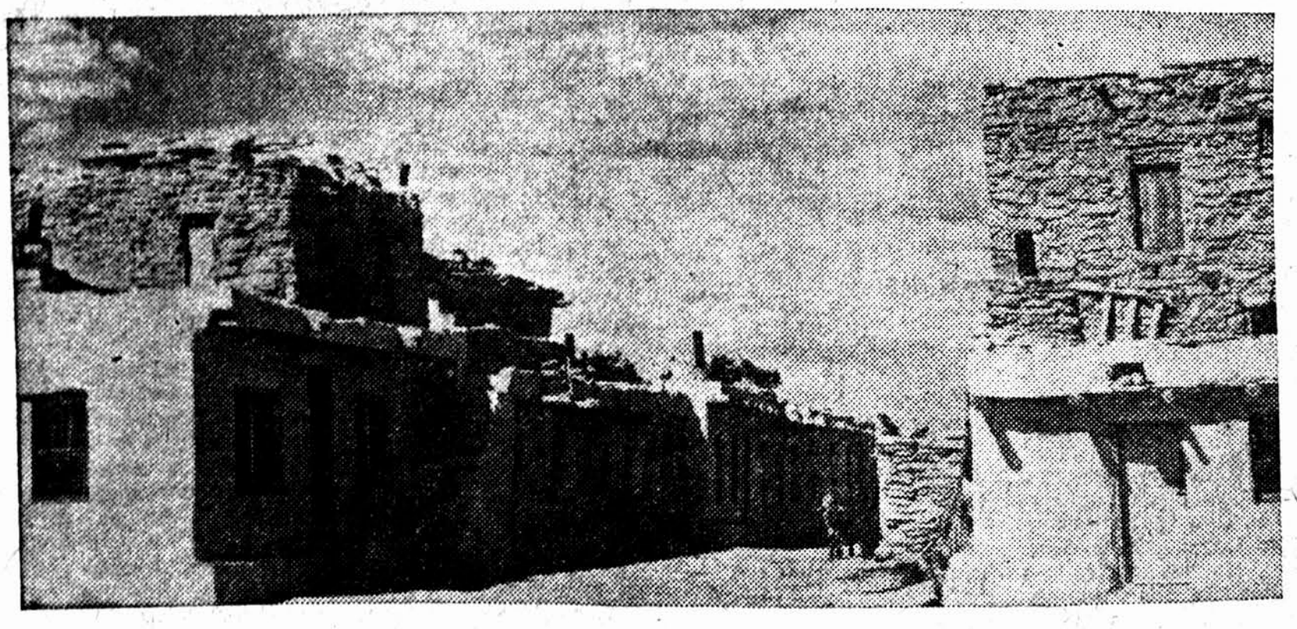
A Hopi Indian examines a corn plant which at maturity may not attain a height of even three feet, although the ears of corn from it may measure a foot in length.

BY WALTER COLLINS O'KANE

EIGHTY miles from the small town of Winslow, in the southwestern State of Arizona, lie the lands of the Hopi Indians, which cover an area of more than 60 square miles and encompasses the 12 Hopi villages that nurture the traditions and culture of one of the oldest communities of American Indians.

To reach this American Indian community one travels over a desert road which, in dry weather, is smooth, well-packed sand with round stones paving the washes—the wide cuts in the desert floor through which muddy water tumbles in time of heavy rain. The fact that it is easily reached in good weather but almost inaccessible in bad has been one of the principal reasons why the Hopi country and its people have remained unchanged and unspoiled—this and the further fact that there is no tourist centre anywhere in the community. Isolation has meant preservation of customs and values that might otherwise have been lost.

The Hopi Reservation, established by executive order of the President of the United States in 1882, is a rectangular area extending about 57 miles from east to west and about 68 miles from north to south. Its southern boundary is 35 miles north of Winslow, Arizona. The Indian lands lie in the high-altitude region of northern Arizona, where the height above sea level varies from 5,000 to 7,000 feet. In climate, vegetation, and topography the country is different from that of southern Arizona. The land which the reservation occupies is tilted up from south to north. The southern part drops down toward the Little Colorado River, which drains the entire area. The northern part, encompassing the Black Mesa, is 2,000 feet higher.



Panoramic view of a sun-drenched street in Shungopavi Village of Hopi country.

The surface of the country is deeply carved. In the southern part black buttes (flat-topped isolated hills) rise from the broad and often sandy plains. In the northern part the elevated tableland of Black Mesa, with its dark growth of pinons and cedars, has been gouged out in places to a distance of many miles, leaving long, irregular, knobby fingers reaching out toward the south. On these fingers or near their ends lie 11 of the Hopi villages. The twelfth, Moenkopi, is situated outside the area, 40 miles to the west.

ONE-STOREY BUILDINGS

The villages are not conspicuous from a distance. The houses, mostly one-storey, are of stone and are much the same colour as their surroundings because the stone came from the nearby hills. The dwellings are well built, for Hopi men come from a line of builders who have used native stone for their houses for a thousand years. Nine of the Hopi villages are situated on top of Black Mesa, out near the tips of the fingers. From the valley, 600 feet below, it is now easy to distinguish these villages unless one knows what to look for and where to look. In the broad valleys, called washes, which separate the mesa fingers, lie most of the Hopi agricultural lands and orchards. The fields and gardens, like the villages, have a way of being inconspicuous. They give little indication of their productiveness, but these areas, skillfully farmed as they are, produce good crops. They do not look like farm lands elsewhere. By comparison they are unimpressive. But corn plants, growing no more than three feet tall, bear more ears of corn, some of them as much as 12 inches long. The yield of beans and melons and peppers is heavy, and the peach and apricot trees bear excellent fruit.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN

In crops and food supplies, in roads and transportation, the sun in the sky is paramount in Hopi life. Equally it plays a leading part in the ceremonies and mythology of the Hopi people. Its rising and setting, its seasonal advance and retreat, are both vital and symbolic.

Each day, in the clear air of the high country, the unhampered sun pours its warmth on the land. Each night the earth loses that warmth to the starry spaces of the sky.

In November and December as the sun sinks lower, the temperatures, day and night, drop steadily. Hopi ceremonies celebrate the advent of the period when the sun makes ready to swing back toward the north and toward warmer and more fruitful days. Midwinter brings temperatures of zero Fahrenheit and below, also snowstorms.

In March the winds begin to blow and sometimes there are sandstorms. Windstorms often sweep across the country in persistent violence. It is during this period that crops are started and the ingenious Hopi farmer sets up windbreaks to protect his plants.

In early July the period of thunderstorms and cloudbursts arrives, but these may not bring rain to the right places. So, in August, two impressive Hopi ceremonies take place which are prayers for rain as well as for a bountiful harvest. By September the thunderstorms are usually over and another period of little rainfall begins, extending through October and November. This is the glorious time of year for travel in the Hopi country—clear days, warm sunshine, cool nights, and as a rule roads that are now well repaired and settled.

The principal roads into the reservation approach from the south, although the Hopi country also can be reached either from the east or from the west. However, all of these roads pass through parts of the Navajo American Indian community. Each of the approaches to Hopi lands leads through vast areas of scanty vegetation. Some of these areas, covered with shifting sand or denuded by destructive erosion, are completely barren, or nearly so. Others belie their appearance and bear useful vegetation, although it is sparse.

ON KNOLLS AND IN HOLLOWS

Whatever the route of approach, on east-west road that zigzags through the reservation gives access to the Hopi villages. Farthest to the east, down in the valley near the road, lies Polacca. Its houses seem to have been placed helter-skelter on knolls and in hollows. The settlement represents overflow from the ancient villages on the mesa that rises steeply behind it, the migration of families who wished to be nearer to water supply and to the highway. The villages high up on the mesa are not easily discerned from the valley, and a visitor gazing up toward the tableland finds it difficult to believe that there are three separate communities there, Walpi to the left at the tip of the long ridge, then Sichomovi after a gap of a few yards, and then Hano. The long rocky finger on which these settlements are located is called First Mesa to distinguish it from two more fingers to the west.

BEYOND REACH OF CIVILISATION

A road, starting back of the trading post, climbs diagonally to the top of the mesa, coming out in the midst of the houses that crowd its restricted area. Hano and Sichomovi can be reached safely by automobile but one must walk to Walpi which is separated by a narrow neck of bare rock. Walpi has occupied its present site for about 250 years. Sichomovi is newer, dating back to about 1750, when apparently some of the inhabitants of Walpi felt crowded and moved across the short gap to unoccupied space. Hano was settled about 1720 by a group of Tewa Indians who emigrated from their ancestral homes in the valley of the Rio Grande River, 14 miles northwest of the New Mexico city of Santa Fe.

Beyond First Mesa the highway crosses a broad flat area, where Wepo Wash sweeps down toward the southwest. It then ascends the flank of Second Mesa, following a route cut out of the escarpment walls. After it has attained the level top, a branch leads to the village of Shungopavi. This is an attractive town with white houses built on a smooth rock surface that is almost white. The mesa top here is broad and ample. The remaining two villages on Second Mesa—Shipaulovi and Mishongnovi—lie to the northeast.

HELTER-SKELTER

Proceeding west, the highway descends from Second Mesa and crosses the broad valley called Oraibi Wash. On the farther side a branch road leads into the village of Kiakochomovi, often called New Oribi. Near by is the Hopi High (secondary) School with its modern stone buildings. Kiakochomovi is an offshoot of Old Oraibi, which is on top of the nearby mesa. As with Polacca, some of its houses seem placed helter-skelter in the midst of short, sandy streets. The fact seems to be well authenticated that Old Oraibi dates back further than any other community on the North American continent. It was in existence, on its present site, long before any other settlement now extant, and it has been continuously occupied ever since it was founded. Just how far back its history goes no one can say, but at least to A.D. 1150.

Across Third Mesa, beyond Old Oraibi, the highway climbs to Bakabi, the newest of all the villages, dating back only 40 years. Its people were a part of the large group that split off from Oraibi when Hotevilla was founded. A short distance beyond Bakabi, the main road passes through Hotevilla. Compared to Bakabi, this village seems overrun with sand. There are large dunes nearby, important in collecting and conserving moisture. Like Bakabi, Hotevilla possesses a big spring, just below the margin of the mesa, and, also like Bakabi, a whole series of terraced gardens are watered and made fruitful by the carefully diverted overflow from the spring.

MODERN VILLAGES

At the edge of Hotevila the highway dives off the mesa and descends to a broad plain that stretches to the northwest and west. Forty miles farther along it reaches the remaining Hopi village, Moenkopi. There are really two villages here, the upper and the lower. The upper is newer and its houses are modern in character. The lower dates back about 80 years, and many of its houses are built wall to wall. Its streets are narrow, and it is the only Hopi village that possesses irrigated fields.

These are the 12 Hopi villages—ancient and modern communities on the sun-baked mesas of Arizona which perpetuate the culture of a proud people.—ARIZONA HIGHWAYS.

NEW FLU VACCINE

The period of immunity against the flu may now be doubled with a new type of influenza vaccine prepared in the virus research laboratory of the University of Pittsburgh Medical School.

Preliminary studies by Dr. Jonas E. Salk have shown that the vaccine gives immunity for at least two years. It is not available for general use, Dr. Salk said. Further studies are necessary.

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